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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILVER AN ISSUE.

The White Metal Cuts an Important Figure in Nebraska Politics.

A STATE CONVENTION TOMORROW

Secretary Morton Tries to Boss the Democrats for the Administration.

BRYAN IS A POWER OF STRENGTH

He Holds Thousands to the Party—His Candidacy for the Senate Is in a Thriving Condition.

Omaha, Neb., September 24.—(Special.)—The democratic state convention which meets in Omaha on Wedneday next, will be one of the most interesting and exciting conventions in the history of the state. Never before has such responsibility been placed upon a democratic state convention in Nebraska. Its deliberations have to do with very important questions.

The first great question to engage the attention of this convention is the platform utterance on silver. A crisis has been reached in the history of Nebraska democracy and this year will decide whether it will advance or recede, and the utterance on silver will have much to do with the party's future. Prior to 1890 no platforms favoring silver had been passed as J. Sterling Morton was in control of the party. The campaign of 1890 was a very exciting one. There was a prohibition amendment to be voted upon, the independent party was formed and there were many other interesting elements to the affair. That year the state convention adopted a free silver platform. The congressional convention did the same. What was the result? J. E. Boyd, democrat, was elected governor; instead of twenty-eight democratic members of the legislature, there were thirty-six; not one republican was elected to congress; one democrat, one fusionist and one populist were elected. The populist movement drew with it thousands of democrats, and the democratic showing made under these circumstances was astonishing.

In 1892 J. Sterling Morton was nominated for governor and no free silver platform was passed. Democratic stock went down with a rush. Boyd's vote of 71,331 in 1890 dropped to 44,195 for Morton. Instead of thirty-six democratic members of the legislature, there were but sixteen. The three new congressional districts were carried by republicans, and the old congressmen were re-elected. Bryan carried the first district by 140 votes. He did it in the face of a plurality of 6,000 for Crounse, the republican candidate for governor, over Morton. Byran ran on a free silver platform, and in order to be elected he had to obtain thousands of populist, republican and prohibitionist votes. In the new districts free silver platforms were not insisted upon, and the democratic congressional candidates failed to be elected, although they were all free coinage advocates. This faltering undoubtedly caused their defeat.

Democracy's Waterloo.

Last year was a veritable Waterloo for the democracy. By all sorts of unfair and corrupt methods and by the assistance of "pap" the state convention was packed with office seekers and their friends. The less said about that convention's acts and its formation the better. It refused to put Bryan on the resolution committee, and voted down his free silver resolutions.

The result of the campaign was that the head of the ticket, Judge Irvine, a very popular man, received but 37,545 votes, only one-fifth of the total vote. The populists and republicans gained control of several counties, while the democrats carried only nine counties in the state. This is the worst exhibition made by the party at any time in the history of the state. The present campaign opened with a resolute attempt by the free silver democrats to secure the adoption of a 16 to 1 free coinage platform by the state convention for the reason that they believe any deviation from this cause will result in a most humiliating defeat to the state ticket and to every congressional candidate.

A Crippled Machine.

Of course, the machine is in the hands of the administration faction, but this machine is badly crippled by the distribution of patronage. In this matter the distributors have made sad blunders. Instead of attempting to conciliate the free coinage leaders, they have absolutely ignored them. Mr. Bryan and the other free coinage leaders have not been consulted in regard to a single appointment, and their recommendations have been disregarded. In this way many competent democrats have been refused offices, while men less competent have received the appointments. No silver democrats have obtained any offices. This has very greatly angered the silver men and caused them to become more vigorous, and has enlisted many otherwise quiet forces in their behalf. It is absurd that the free silver democrats, who are at least one-half the party, should be thus disregarded. The free silver conference brought together a fine band of men whose democracy, loyalty and intelligence cannot be questioned. The work of organizing free coinage leagues has gone on in all parts of the state. So far over two-thirds of the delegates chosen have been in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1. The administration faction has done its utmost to control these county conventions, but the people are speaking out this year in Nebraska, as in Georgia, on this question.

Bryan for the Senate.

Another important question is the nomination of Hon. W. J. Bryan for United States senator. There is no doubt that this will be done by a larger vote than the passage of the free silver resolution. There is no doubt that Bryan would receive the unanimous nomination if he would consent to accept a compromise plank on silver. But Bryan is not that sort of a man, and he has resolutely refused all such propositions. He cares little for his own fate, but he insists that his candidacy shall be on no false or equivocal basis, and he regards the restoration of silver as the greatest issue of the day.

There is a provision in the Nebraska constitution permitting the electors to vote for a candidate for senator at the election just preceding the session of the legislature. This vote has, of course, only a moral force, but in case no party has a majority in the legislature a combination in favor of Bryan, if he has a very large vote, will be readily made. No other party has placed in nomination a man for senator, and Bryan will undoubtedly have thousands of republican and populist votes.

There is no doubt that Bryan has kept within the party thousands of democrats who were, at the beginning of this campaign, ready to join the populists. Indeed, many populist leaders declare that Bryan is keeping 20,000 free silver democrats from joining the populist party in Nebraska alone, and as many more in Iowa. These men are still democrats, because they hope that under Bryan's guidance the party will take the right stand on silver. If it does, the tide will turn and thousands of populists will return to the democratic party.

A Corrupt Administration.

The third big problem relates to the governorship. The democrats in three years past, by placing a straight party ticket in the field, have directly or indirectly worked for the republican nominees. In this way they have succeeded in electing the republican ticket, when the majority of the people of this state are opposed to the republican party, and, united, could easily defeat it. The republican party in the administration of this state is notoriously corrupt, and is dominated by boodlers and corporationists. But such democrats as J. Sterling Morton are so friendly to the railways and other corporations that they are always depended on to actively conspire to prevent the dislodgment of the republicans and the election of the populist ticket. The climax to republican insolence was reached this year in the nomination by the republicans of Tom Majors for governor. Majors is undoubtedly the most corrupt man in public life in this state. His only boast is his record as a union soldier, and he has been conspicuous as a trickster and a railroad tool for years. He was ejected from congress in 1883 for fraudulent returns of a state census, on which he based his claims to a seat in congress, and he kept away from Washington for ten years to avoid arrest. His record is so nauseating that Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, and national republican committeeman, has bolted the nomination and has resigned as committeeman because of Majors's nomination and has come out for Judge Holcomb, the populist nominee. The latter is one of the ablest and most just judges in the state. He is esteemed highly by all his acquaintances. His record on the bench has been exceptionally good. He is conservative and careful in his views, and would in no way impair the credit of the state. Now, if the democrats endorse Holcomb, they can elect him and rid the state of its present corrupt gang whose maladministration is obnoxious to all good citizens. On the other hand, if the democrats nominate some straight democrat Majors and his gang will be elected, and this state will be far more disgraced than ever before. It is noteworthy that the democrats who are urging a straight nomination are the federal officeholders and Morton's friends. But the power of the pie counter is waning.

Loyal democrats all over the south and west expect to see Bryan named for United States senator at the coming convention, a 16 to 1 coinage plank adopted, the nomination of Judge Holcomb endorsed and the cleansing of the Augean stables begun.

NOMINATIONS ARE UNLIKELY.

The Opposition Among the Anti-Tillmanites Is Very Strong.

Columbia, S. C., September 24.—(Special.) The anti-Tillman state democratic convention will reassemble here tomorrow night, and as the preliminary conference this time has been called for noon, it is presumed that the convention will meet on schedule time and not in the early morning of the next day, as was the case last week. The indications are that the effort to make nominations will be voted down. Those in favor of nominations will make a hard struggle to force it through, but the tide against it seems to be swelling, and it is doubtful if the nomination men will be as strong as they were at the first convention.

The opinion prevails in many quarters that by an ingenious straddle of the Ocala platform question, the Tillmanites have left the antis no ground on which to make a fight for straight democracy. The Tillmanites simply endorsed the platforms adopted by the state conventions of 1890 and 1892, and the platforms adopted by the nominating conventions of those years contain no populistic planks. It is only the platform adopted by the May convention of 1890 that includes the Ocala demands. The Tillmanites make the claim that the convention of last Wednesday had reference only to the September nominating convention and not the May gathering.

The republican state executive committee has been called to meet on October 2d, and this committee will probably call a state convention, and if the split in the democracy occurs the g. o. p. will probably be ready to take a hand in it.

DENOUNCED THEIR SENATORS.

Democrats of Carroll County, Maryland, Hold a Convention.

Westminster, Md., September 24.—The democrats of Carroll county met in convention today and elected delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Towson City. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing President Cleveland, demanding a tariff for revenue only, declaring that Senators Gorman and Gibson are unfit to represent the democracy of Maryland, and asking for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

A Letter to Senator Jones.

Virgina City, Nev., September 24—The state central committee of the silver party through its chairman, J. H. Kinkhead, has written a complimentary letter to Senator John P. Jones, commending his course in leaving the republican party. The letter assures the senator he need not feel called upon to resign the senatorship on the demand of the republican party and declares that he owes his position to the whole people of Nevada, who, irrespective of party, wish him to represent them in the senate.

Connecticut Democrats.

New Haven, Conn., September 24.—The democratic state convention meets here tomorrow to put in the field a full state ticket, and tonight the contest has narrowed down to two men for the first position on the ticket. These are Judge Beardsley, of Bridgeport, and Lieutenant Governor Cady, of Hartford, and other than these no name is mentioned seriously. In the fight for the first place the balance of the ticket is lost sight of.

Lawyer Powderly.

Scranton, Pa., September 24.—Terrence V. Powderly, ex-general master workman of the Knights of Labor, was today admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county. It is said that Mr. Powderly may leave Scranton and settle down to the practice of law in New York city.

GAYNOR DECLINES.

The Judge Does Not Want the Nomination for Governor.

HE PREFERS TO STAY ON THE BENCH

Democratic Leaders Feel, Though, That He Is the Best Man.

CHURCHMEN HAVE THE BIG HALL

Politicians Are Badly Put Out—Senator Hill Will Probably Be the Temporary Chairman of Today's Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y., September 24.—All the friends of men with booms and all the others who object to William J. Gaynor as a candidate for governor are uniting in an effort to defeat his nomination. No one man is being urged for the place against him. The scheme is to undermine his position and then scramble for the nomination. The Tammanyites and many others prefer any man to Gaynor, as his well-known independence of machine dictation is not acceptable to them. They are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish his defeat.

Judge Gaynor has the support of many democrats who are wise enough to see that a machine man is not the man to win this year and a man who has strength outside of his party is needed. The whole situation has been thoroughly canvassed by Senator Hill and the party leaders, and they have decided that Gaynor is the man. Whether their selection can withstand the combined attacks of the dissatisfied from now until nominations are made is a question.

It is conceded that the republicans prefer to see some other man nominated by the democrats and that they are doing what they can to help in dethroning Judge Gaynor. The friends of the latter assert, however, that all these attacks upon his private life will react in his favor, as every charge can be met and he can be shown to have acted the part of an honorable man.

Hill Will Be Temporary Chairman.

It is practically settled that David B. Hill will be the temporary chairman and he may be continued as permanent chairman, although there is talk of selecting a Cleveland democrat for the latter position.

The committee of citizens, headed by Caleb Mitchell, president of the village trustees, had a long and heated conference with Dr. Edward Everett Hale and a dozen representatives of the Unitarians this morning. The town authorities asked the Unitarians to relinquish their prior claim to the convention hall in order that the democrats may meet there. Mayor Gilrey, Bourke Cockran and other democrats, were present when the meeting began. They, however, withdrew after stating that they had arranged with the town authorities for the hall weeks ago and the dispute was for them to settle. The townspeople told the Unitarians that no attempt was being made to break faith with them and acknowledged their prior engagement of the hall. They asked the Unitarians to give way to the democrats and hold their conference in the Presbyterian church, which they offered for the purpose. They pointed out that the church was large enough for the Unitarians, but that nothing but the convention hall would accommodate the democratic convention. It was also made clear that special press facilities, including about twenty wires and tables for one hundred correspondents, have been provided in convention hall, while any other place that could be used is without wires and press facilities. The Unitarians refused to yield. They finally made a proposition offering the democrats the use of convention hall Tuesday afternoon for their preliminary organization and offered to subscribe $100 towards fitting up any other hall for the democrats. The proprietors of the United States hotel, who are blamed by the townspeople for putting them in this dilemma, offered to subscribe another $100.

These subscription propositions drew from some of the democratic politicians the sarcastic remark that "those people must think we need money."

The Unitarian people finally compromised. They will give up the hall tomorrow from 12 o'clock noon until 6 o'clock in the evening.

On Wednesday at 11 o'clock the democrats will convene at the old casino, where Governor Flower was nominated, and finish what business remains. The refusal of the Unitarians to accept the offer of a church made them will cause the greatest confusion. The newspapers and press associations will suffer much by this, as there are no wires at the casino.

The committee on credentials are promised a heavy job with the contests. There are half a dozen from other parts of the state besides Brooklyn and New York.

Whitney's Chances.

With Gaynor out of the way, hope revived in the breasts of the other aspirants, and the talk of Whitney increased, but only the action of the convention or some new move upon the political checker board tomorrow will determine who is to be the opponent of Levi P. Morton.

For lieutenant governor ex-Senator John J. Linson, of Kingston, is most prominent, and there is talk of a Buffalo man, Spencer Clinton or Judge Titus, for judge of the court of appeals.

The platform will congratulate the country on the returning prosperity following the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the repeal of the McKinley tariff law. It will commend those features of the new tariff law which agree with the democratic principles of free raw materials, and in a measure voice the sentiments expressed by President Cleveland to Congressman Wilson while the tariff bill was in conference.

It will deprecate any further general revision of the tariff, but will advocate the passage of separate bills for the perfection of certain schedules. It will endorse President Cleveland's administration as conducive to the best interests of the country. The income tax provision of the new tariff bill will be condemned.

The platform will also likely contain a plank deprecating the existence of organizations having for their object the defeat for political preferment of candidates on account of race or religion.

Gaynor Will Not Accept.

Riverhead, N. Y., September 24.—After leaving the bench at 6 o'clock this evening Judge William J. Gaynor sent the following telegram to M. L. Towns, at Saratoga:

"I was elected justice of the supreme court last fall in a district comprising nine counties and one-fourth of the population of the state. The office came to me not from those in power, but from the people and unsought. I was not able then to see that I was entitled to anything merely for having done what I could as a private citizen for the honesty, decency and manliness in politics and in government, nor am I able now.

"Anyhow, I cannot at this time lay down the office I hold. I could disregard the effect upon those dependent on me in the loss of the legal practice I gave up to go on the bench and again in the loss of my present handsome salary, but I cannot again so soon appal to the splendid individual integrity and intelligence which stood behind the ballots cast for me last fall. I have said all along, privately and publicly, that I should not become a candidate for governor and the above is my chiefest reason. As I am without a representative at Saratoga and very busy here, I ask you to make this public. I am deeply moved by the favor shown me and never expected it."

Tammany and Anti-Tammany.

New York, September 24.—About four hundred members of the state democracy, the Grace-Fairchild contingent of anti-Tammanites, left this city this morning at 9:40 o'clock, on a special train from the Grand Central station and from Harlem. The train consisted of ten cars and a baggage car.

The Tammany delegates and about a thousand friends started for Saratoga today at noon on the New York Central railroad. They traveled in three special trains. The first train was in charge of James W. Boyle, leader of the ninth district; the second was in charge of George W. Plunkett, leader of the eighteenth district, and Police Justice W. H. Burke looked after the third. All the delegates who dropped into the city hall before going to the Grand Central depot were talking about Judge Gaynor and predicting that he would be nominated on the first ballot. Some of them expressed the opinion that Judge Gaynor would be nominated by acclamation before the end of the first ballot.

BISHOP SPAULDING'S STATEMENT

In Reference to the Criticism of Bishop Keane.

Peoria, Ill., September 24.—The following written statement was today issued by Bishop Spaulding with reference to the criticism upon his American Protective Association article in The North American Review by Bishop Keane:

"I have read Bishop Keane's criticism on my article in The North American Review and as it has not been disowned, I must suppose it to be authentic. The chief question is whether what I have published in The Review is true. A thing may be unfortunately true and this is doubtless what Bishop Keane means when he calls my article unfortunate. He says also that it is untimely, but I fail to see how this epithet can be applied in any right sense to the honest and dispassionate discussion of a subject which now attracts general attention, and is not without importance. If my very moderate expression of views on a question which is actually before the public and which is of concern both to the church and to the country is to be condemned as unfortunate and ill-timed, then rational discussion among Catholics is no longer to be thought of, and Catholic universality is but a pretense. If what is said of Cardinal Gibbons is true the least I can do, I suppose, is to regret that he should have to regret to express his regret to the pope. Regrets, however, are idle and the manly and American thing to do is to confront me with arguments and not to attempt to frighten me with groanings."

MAY BE BLOODSHED.

Captain Blackwell Determined to Collect the Bond Tax.

Sturgis, Ky., September 24.—If Captain Blackwell carries out his threat there is going to be much bloodshed in this vicinity in the next forty-eight hours. Blackwell has declared that he will collect the bond tax and the taxpayers solemnly aver that he will not. The preparations on both sides are very warlike. The big cannon at DeKoven, which did service in the civil war, was rolled into position yesterday and rammed to the muzzle with powder and slugs. It was placed on the crest of a hill which commands the entrance to the precincts affected by the tax. At the approach of the posse it will be fired, and its discharge will be the signal for the people to form ranks and meet the enemy.

The situation is critical, and an armed collision is almost a certainty. Captain Blackwell was appealed to by the ministers to give up his project, but he was deaf to their entreaties and announced his intention of collecting the tax. He said:

"My men are ready, and my guns, which were ordered from Boston, have arrived. Where they are stored I refuse to state, and when we start I also decline to say, not wishing to give my plans away to the enemy. Those people owe that tax and must pay it. As for the bullets they have for us, I guess we can stand them, as none of the men will be other than men who have stood fire before."

POISON IN THE COFFEE.

Four Members of a Memphis Family in a Dying Condition.

Memphis, Tenn., September 24.—The family of Mrs. Annie Osborne, numbering five, and a boarder named Hutt, were poisoned this morning. The dose was put in the coffee. Mrs. Osborne prepared the coffee and partook freely. Four of the family are thought to be fatally poisoned. The physician administered antidotes for arsenic. The police have no clue, but suspect that some enemy of the family put the drug into the coffee pot.

DEVOURED BY BUZZARDS.

The Body of a Democratic Negro Found in the Woods in Alabama.

Selma, Ala., September 24.—One week ago yesterday Jack Grayson, one of the most influential democratic negroes in Dallas county, left home on horseback for church. Yesterday his body was found near Pleasantville nearly devoured by buzzards, with the head crushed. Charles Jones and Joe Evans, both negroes, were arrested on a charge of murder.

Spent His Father's Money.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 24.—George A. Vernon, a young man of Baltimore, was arrested here at the instance of his father. Vernon's father is a real estate man of Baltimore, and it is said that the young man embezzled about $1,000 of his father's money. Young Vernon is about eighteen years of age. He reached here from Baltimore on the 18th instant and since then has been a high-roller. He has spent most of his time with the demimonde and nearly all of the $1,000 has been dissipated.

Asked a Further Extension.

Washington, September 24.—The contractor in charge of the work on the Port Royal, S. C., dock has applied to the navy department for an extension of time to complete the work, as the time for finishing it under the contract, which has already been extended two or three times, expired on the 23d. While no action has yet been taken on the request, it will probably be granted. The work is said to be highly satisfactory to the department in spite of the delays, and it is thought the dock will probably be completed within a month.

Accidents to Football Players.

London, September 24.—Though the football season has only been open a short time, numerous accidents have already occurred. A man named Hudson, playing with Shipley, on Saturday, broke his neck, and at a game at Tottenham two players had a leg broken.

JAPAN IS UP TO DATE

She Gives Permission to Newspaper Men to Accompany the Army.

LI HUNG CHANG WANTED ARBITRATION

After Losing His Yellow Jacket He Wanted Peace.

BUT THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED

The War Seems to Be on for an Indefinite Time—Japan's Army May March Down to Peking.

San Francisco, Cal., September 24.—The steamer, Rio de Janeiro, arrived here today from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing advices to September 9th, one day later than advices which were received at Victoria Saturday night last. The following correspondence was received:

"The foreign department of Japan has this day given notice that duly accredited newspaper correspondents may hereafter accompany the military forces of the empire and will receive all consideration that can reasonably be given by commanders of troops.

"A Seoul correspondent announces that everything is quiet in the capital of Corea, but that a great scarcity of various articles is experienced owing to the insufficient communication with other towns.

"Marquis Saionji, the Japanese imperial ambassador, has been paying daily visits to the Corean court. Entertainments have been given and returned by the Coreans and Japanese.

"The British and Russian ministers at Peking lately met Li Hung Chang and offered to mediate for an armistice, for the reason that if the Chinese army, which had been amassed with so much trouble at Heijo, were defeated it would be a great disgrace to China. Li Hung Chang, who had been frightened by defeats at Fung Tong Tao and Gazan, and had secretly been hoping for mediation, eagerly seized this opportunity and requested the two ministers to mediate. The ministers then made the same proposal to the Chinese government, which firmly declined, as it had entered upon the war with great determination and was not to be turned away by such a proposal.

"The cases of the two alleged Japanese spies arrested on the French concession by the French police and delivered to the United States general, are still under consideration at Peking. United States Consul General Jernigan is active in having all Japanese not identified with Shanghai by important business relations returned to Japan, and last week about 100 of them went home. The United States consul general is sparing no effort to rid Shanghai of Japanese whose presence would possibly be made a cause of complaint by China, or a source of danger to the settlement.

"The British China squadron is, at its government's orders, cruising in Corean waters to watch the progress of the war and to keep an eye on the movement of Russia and France, but as the squadron is not large enough to watch the Russians at Vladivostock and the French in Tonquin, the commander of the squadron has telegraphed home for the dispatch of three men-of-war from the northern Pacific squadron.

"The British residents of Tien-Tsin have strongly memorialized the minister for protection, and Mr. O'Connor has telegraphed that he considers that the case urgently requires the admiral's immediate attention. Sir Edmund Fremantle has already ordered the Linnia to proceed to the northern port and will doubtless supplement this if necessary. The French ship Lion and the German ship Wolf are already there, and Russian and American vessels are expected."

Li Hung Subject to Apoplexy.

Li Hung Chang, says The Yumuri, is in his seventy-third year. For ten years he has been subject to apoplexy, and half his face is paralyzed. In peace times he never goes to his office but stays at home; but in spite of his age and disease he rides every morning to the parade grounds and reviews the troops. This duty he has never neglected.

"A Norwegian steamer has since July been carrying munitions of war between Shanghai and Formesa. She is under eight months' contract.

"A Japanese, who left Shanghai for home on the 3d instant, says that some of the Chinese merchant steamers are now flying the British flag. Men are being hurried to Hiroshima. Transports also are flocking thitherward, and it is estimated that in some ten days hence 50,000 men will have been embarked. This force seems to be too large to be required in Corea where it could accomplish nothing decisive, and rumor asserts that it is intended for Peking. There is no doubt that some such blow is requisite to bring the war to a successful issue. If Japan simply contents herself with driving the Chinese out of Corea they will roll on army after army to the borders until Japan yields to exhaustion. Yet, a descent upon Peking is not without its perils. It is not a matter of absolute certainty that the Japanese could reach Peking, and should they go there the question of getting back is not a trivial one.

"A telegram, says The Kokai, was received in Tokio on the 3d instant, stating that there has been an uprising at Ching-Saan, in Shang-Tung province, and government troops were sent against them from the Wei-hai-Wei forts had been driven back until The Kokai thinks the rising is not merely a riot but a rebellion of those who are generally opposed to the Peking government."

JAPAN'S NEW ARMY.

Eighty Thousand Fresh Men—Is Peking the Objective Point.

London, September 24.—Commenting on a dispatch stating that a fresh Japanese army 80,000 strong is ready to take the field, The Daily News expresses the opinion that Corea is not their destination. If this is true, there can be only one other objective point, and that is a dash on Peking.

With unusual frankness the Japanese general has expressed his intention of seizing Moukden, but, as he is known to be a past master in the art of deceiving, it may be assumed that he does not intend to do anything of the kind. He could easily send an army to Peking, a great part of the way by sea.

The Times this morning published a leading article in which it says that Japan has already effected enough to convice intelligent men the world over that henceforth they must reckon with a new power in the far east. Ping Yang and Yalu have opened the eyes of all not willfully indifferent or blind to the fact that a new state has taken her rank in the hierarchy of nations, and that her voice can no longer be ignored in their councils.

What Russia Wants.

"The Novae Vremya," The Times says, "reminds us that Russia still hankers for the possession of a secure open harbor on the Pacific. Such a possession would be a great menace to both England and Japan, who are likely to be found standing side by side on some important points should the powers intervene in the present dispute."

In another article discussing the war The Times calculates that the Japanese will certainly reach Wi-Ju from Ping Yang at the end of this week, and that they will meet the Chinese troops that were landed on the Corean bank of the Yalu river by Admiral Ting. "It is not clear," The Times adds, "whether the Chinese transports had time to disembark their stores. At any rate, the condition of the Chinese column must be precarious, and there seems to be nothing to prevent a Japanese squadron from revisiting the mouth of the Yalu and destroying any Chinese transports that remain there. Further, it would be easy for the Japanese to move troops by sea from Ping Yang to the Yalu and to shift their base of operations further north, thus supplying reinforcements to the column marching northward from Ping Yang. This is almost certain to be done if an advance into Manchuria is intended."

Japanese Parliament Called.

Yokohama, September 24.—A rescript has been issued convoking an extra session of the Japanese parliament at Hiroshima on October 15th for seven days in order to discuss matters requiring the sanction of the parliament.

A letter received here from Tien-Tsin says that the Chinese fleet landed 7,000 troops on the banks of the Yalu river, in spite of the attack of the Japanese squadron. The letter adds that the Chinese ships engaged in the battle fought off the Yalu river were short of ammunition. They were ordered by Colonel Van Hannekin to ram the Japanese vessels, but the order was given too late, as the Japanese were already retiring.

REPLY TO THE BARONESS

To the Union Painters Who Lodged a Complaint Against Her.

London, September 24.—The correspondence between Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the secretary of the London Painters' Trade Societies has been published, and is attracting much attention and comment. The secretary wrote that a complaint had been lodged against the baroness for allowing her stablemen at Brookfield to paint the stables instead of employing union painters to do the work. The baroness, in a spirited reply, after pointing out that the Brookfield estate is the property of her husband, denounces the "monstrous and intolerable oppression which the union claims to have the right to practice, and which would deprive every workman of the right to work out his own advancement by his own energy, and rob him of the birthright of personal liberty."

The newspapers generally denounce the action of the union, and point out the services of the baroness to the working people and how she has spent many years of her life and a large part of her great fortune in their interests.

MILL STILL CLOSED,

And There Is No Probability of an Early Resumption.

Fall River, Mass., September 24.—The sixth week of idleness in this city opens without any promises of an early resumption of work. The manufacturers seem more united than ever in their determination to make the operatives yield to their terms, and as the pendulum of trade swings, it seems to be bringing the time of their winning nearer at hand. The weakening prices in the cloth market, coupled with the weakness of the demand for goods, is modifying the manufacturers who, five weeks ago, were disposed to yield and compromise with the operatives.

The Durfee mill is now running in full under the reduced scale of wages, except in the muleroom, where nine out of every twenty-one pairs of mules are idle. The Seaconnet mill, where a strike was ordered, is running nearly three-quarters full this afternoon under the reduced scale. Not the slightest sign of an attempt was made today to operate the other mills, and agents say they will not give up resistance.

Secretary Howard, of the Spinners' union, has called a meeting of the executive board for tomorrow, and Wednesday a special general meeting of the union will be held to take some action on the situation. Both spinners and weavers have disbursed their first week's strike allowance. Among the weavers there is much dissatisfaction because only one-half pay is allowed. The spinners at the Sanford Spinning Company's mill have been trying to effect a settlement, but the authorities will insist upon enforcing the reduction.

The Garment Workers.

Boston, Mass., September 24.—The bill of prices presented by the clothing contractors' association to the clothing manufacturers' association of this city was rejected at a meeting of the latter organization today. This means an indefinite continuance of the garment workers' strike. Before the decision of the manufacturers' association was reached today eleven contractors had signed the demands of the union and their shops were started up.

Most of these contractors manage the work for the firm of A. Shumen & Co., and whose concessions to the new union prices were announced last week and signed the demand of the men after receiving an order from Mr. Shumon to open up their shops. A number of contractors would have signed today but their bonds were not acceptable to the union. The fight will probably be carried on to the bitter end. The men do not blame the contractors so much as they do the wholesalers. It is thought that the men and women at work will be assessed to support those who are now on strike, which can be done by vote of the union.

THE STATE BUYS A FARM.

Mississippi Is Getting Property for Her Convicts.

Jackson, Miss., September 24.—(Special.)—Governor Stone, who is charged by law with certifying that the price agreed upon by the commission for a state prison farm is reasonable, today sent Attorney General Johnston a letter in which he approves the purchase price of the land situated in Rankin county on the A. and V. railroad, six and a half miles southeast of Jackson. This tract is known as the Hunter and Stevens property. It comprises 3,207 acres, for which the commission agreed to pay $6 per acre, amounting $19,472. It is estimated that this land is half woodland and half cleared.

The other lands recommended by the penitentiary commissioners are the Beeman and Roach lands at Valley Station on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad in Yazoo county, comprising 4,793 acres, 2,200 acres being cleared and 2,593 uncleared. The purchase price agreed upon between the commission and the owners was $15 per acre, making $71,895. The governor says: "I regret that I cannot conscientiously certify that the price agreed upon for the lands offered by Messrs. Beeman and Roach is reasonable." The governor made a personal inspection of all these lands. The leasing of convicts is forbidden by the new constitution after December, 1894.

Strickfadden Refused Bail.

Memphis, Tenn., September 24.—Judge Cooper, of the criminal court, delivered an opinion in the motion for bail made by M. Strickfadden, under indictment for murder growing out of the lynching of six negroes on August 31st at Millington. Bail was denied and Strickfadden was ordered remanded to jail to await the trial for murder.

STORM SIGNALS UP.

A Gulf-Born Hurricane Is Sweeping Toward the North.

ALL SHIPPING SHOULD STAY IN PORT

The Wind Developed a High Velocity Before Reaching Cuba.

IT WILL RUN UP THE ATLANTIC COAST

At Least This Is the General Course—The Weather Sharps Think This One Will Travel the Same Direction.

Havana, September 24.—A terrible storm prevails throughout the length and breadth of the island of Cuba. It began last evening and continued with undiminished fury through the night and there are no signs of its abatement. Great damage has been done to property, many houses having been blown down, trees uprooted and fences and outbuildings carried away. So far, however, no loss of life has been reported. The shipping in this harbor has escaped injury.

The Storm in Florida.

Washington, September 24.—The tropical hurricane that is supposed by the weather bureau experts to have devastated the island of Cuba is now attacking the southern coast of Florida and lashing the waters of the gulf. It is uncertain whether to pursue its northwestern course or caroon off the land up the Atlantic in the tracks of the coastwise trading vessels.

The bureau has given timely warning, and any mariner who during the next two or three days heads his vessel towards the south will do so at the risk of both ship and cargo. This storm is a perfect type of those bred in the tropics during the September and early October seasons. Its velocity is unusual, but this is expected to diminish before the wind reaches the northern latitudes. Last night the storm center was 200 miles southeast of Key West, the wind having a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour, its average forward movement previously being fourteen miles an hour.

It will be two or three days before any effect of this atmospheric disturbance will be felt along the northern coast of the Atlantic, and the weather predictors will be unable to approximate an accurate forecast of its direction until after they have heard from some of the gulf observers tonight.

This morning the storm had reached a point approximately seventy-five miles southeast of Havanna, with the unusual wind velocity of seventy-two miles an hour from the north. The storm signal has been put up as far north as Jacksonville and west to Port Eads. Information signals were flying this morning up to Savannah and Charleston, and west to Galveston, and at noon today these were changed to storm flags. It is believed that the velocity of the wind will decrease as the storm moves on, but at present its rate is decidedly destructive.

Heading for Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—A severe storm is reported off the coast of Cuba and south Florida, causing severe gales in the southern portion of Florida. The storm is reported to be moving in this direction and all ships are warned not to leave port.

SIGNOR CRISPI RECONSIDERED

When He Found What It Would Cost for a Reconciliation.

Rome, September 24.—The doubt which was felt at first regarding the honesty of Premier Crispi's speech at Naples still continues. The pope thought that the speech was made with the intention of drawing from the vatican an expression of the views entertained regarding the question of a reconciliation, and, therefore, issued instruc- tain the strictest reserve on that subject. The Catholic press was also advised to leave the matter untouched.

A person closely connected with the papal household says that Signor Crispi, on finding that a tendency towards a rapprochement existed between France and Germany and the vatican, feared the isolation of Italy, and therefore sought a reconciliation with the vatican. He has been given to understand that the first result of such a step will be the restitution of Rome to the pope. The vatican has gone to the length of stating that no dealings will be had with the quirinal until the day when the court and government vacate Rome.

When Signor Crispi found that his overtures had resulted in failure he receded from the position he had taken and resumed his old attitude of hostility towards the vatican. The church officials are contending that this constitutes a moral victory for the pope.

Cardinal Rampallo, papal secretary of state, has expressed joy that the Crispi intrigue has been defeated.

THREE LIVES WERE LOST

In the Conflagration at Portland, Oregon, on Sunday.

Portland, Ore., September 24.—It is now practically certain that three men lost their lives in the elevator fire yesterday. They were seen on top of the building while it was burning and are believed to have perished in the flames. They were Charles Anderson, machinery tender, leaves a wife and child; Edward Murray, watchman, single; Frank Brown, weigh master, leaves a wife and child. None of these men have been seen since the fire, and there is no doubt that their remains will be found when the debris has been cleared away.

APPOINTED HIM COLLECTOR.

Governor Jones Names A. W. Sharpley as Collector for Morgan County.

Montgomery, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—Governor Jones this afternoon appointed A. W. Sharpley, of Decatur, tax collector for Morgan county. The office is a good one and for a month the governor has been besieged by delegations and petitions from Morgan in the interest of the four or five candidates for the place. All of the applicants were so strongly endorsed that the governor has been somewhat embarrassed. The choice, therefore, was made after the most careful consideration, and the honor to Mr. Sharpley is, therefore, all the greater.

A Steel and Iron Company.

Greensboro, N. C., September 24.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Greensboro Steel and Iron Company today, the company was organized with the following officers: President, Julian C. Carr, of Durham; vice president, J. W. Scott; general manager, J. F. Jordan; secretary and treasurer, D. C. Waddell; general consul, R. M. Douglas; directors, J. S. Carr, J. W. Scott, J. F. Jordan, W. E. Ashby, Neil Ellington, John Wilkes and George Noble, Sr. The company expects to put the furnace in operation at an early date.

HOT THIS WEEK.

Politics Now at Fever Heat All Over the State of Georgia.

A SPLENDID VICTORY IS ASSURED

But Every Democrat Must Do His Full Duty by the Party.

WILL BE SPEECHES IN EVERY COUNTY

And Speakers Will Be Sent Wherever Desired—It Is Time for Democrats to Take Off Their Coats for Work.

The last ten days of the campaign of 1894 promises to be as hot as any similar campaign in Georgia.

Chairman Clay came down from Marietta bright and early yesterday morning. Colonel Atkinson came in on the morning train from Newnan, and all day long the offices at headquarters presented a very busy scene.

Colonel Atkinson spent most of his time at the headquarters of the state executive committee, in consultation with Chairman Clay. In talking about the situation, he said: "The advices which I receive are such as to give every assurance, not only of a good majority for the entire state ticket, but for the legislative candidates in most if not all of the doubtful counties. The majority will depend very largely on the work that is done this week and the two or three days before the election. Democrats everywhere realize this I think and are on the alert. They cannot, however, be too strongly impressed with the necessity of hard work in these closing days. Now is the time when the work counts."

"You can just say this," said Chairman Clay, "and that is that it is going to be red-hot all over Georgia this week and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. We expect to have speaking from every stump and we will call upon local speakers everywhere to devote as much time as they can to the party's service in that time. Wherever the party managers deem it necessary to have speeches we will have them this week, and here at headquarters we will endeavor to provide the speakers for every locality that desires a meeting. We cannot impress too strongly upon the members of the party in all sections of the state the necessity of good, honest, earnest work in these closing days. A splendid victory is ahead of us, but we must not sleep over it. Every county chairman and every member of every county executive committee should devote his whole time during the next ten days to this important work. There are places in Georgia where work is absolutely necessary and then there are others where, on account of the scarcity of opposition, the members of the party may not poll their full strength. It is necessary that everywhere the full democratic strength be gotten out. We want not only to elect our governor and state house officers by a good big majority, but we want to snow the opposition under so that it will cut no figure in the November election, and we want to show the outside world that Georgia is as stanchly democratic as ever. These are days when party duty should be paramount. Let every democrat in the state do his share, and I'll promise them all a result which will gratify them."

Things are going to be lively in the tenth district this week. Colonel Atkinson, Senator Walsh, Hon. Joe James, Hon. R. L. Berner and a number of other speakers will devote a good part of their time this week in that district.

Chairman O'Neill, of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League, has taken hold of matters locally and all the members of the league are determined that Fulton county shall show herself the banner democratic county of the state. In each ward and in every district in the county there will be speaking this week, and it is probable that a grand rally will be held next Monday night, at which Colonel Atkinson will speak. If he can arrange with his other appointments so that he can reach here at that time, Colonel Atkinson has agreed to come and the league is very anxious indeed to have him.

Today Senator Wolsh will speak at Athens, Hon. Ben Conyers will speak at Carnsville, and Hon. R. L. Berner at Jackson. Tomorrow Hon. A. O. Bacon will be at Lexington, Hon. H. W. J. Ham at Statesboro, Hon. W. Y. Atkinson and Hon. Patrick Walsh at Thomson, and Hon. H. M. Reid at Villa Rica.

On the 28th, Hon. Hoke Smith will be one of the speakers at a big rally and barbecue at Elberton.

On the 27th, there will be a big barbecue and a rally at Cartersville, at which Speaker Crisp and Messrs. Berner and Guerry will speak; at Americus Senator Walsh will speak.

On the 29th Speaker Crisp will be at Rome. Senator Walsh will speak on that day at Bainbridge.

Solicitor Fite Talks Out.

Hon. A. W. Fite, solicitor general of the Cherokee circuit, was in the city yesterday and had blood in his eye. He came down to see about a publication which appeared in a populist paper, which charged him with having offered to pay off the debt of a negro church in his county in consideration for the votes of that church being cast for Hon. W. H. Lumpkin, the candidate for senator in the forty-second district. The charge was made in a letter from Harrison Smith to Thomas H. Baker, of Cartersville.

"The whole thing," said he yesterday, "is, so far as it relates to me, an infamous lie made out of whole cloth and is as black and damnable as the blot to assasinate me with dynamite a few years ago, when Judge Aaron Collins's house was blown up, and I have no doubt it was concocted in the backroom of the same office. Harrison Smith is an ignorant negro, living on the plantation of Baker or his nephew. I have no recollection of ever having spoken to the negro on this or any other subject, and I certainly have not had any communication directly or indirectly, verbal or otherwise, or with his church or any member of it, or with any other person with reference to procuring the vote, assistance or influence of this negro or his church or any member of it. In fact, the whole thing is an absolute and unqualified lie."

Solicitor General Fite speaks in no very complimentary terms of Dr. Baker, and shows that he has been indicted at various times for a riot, affray, assault and battery, perjury, assault to murder (with dynamite), contempt and assault and battery. He says, however, that Baker has been acquitted of all of these charges except the last two. The dynamite case was a famous one, in which Tobe and Sam Jackson were tried and convicted and which Baker's brother was indicted for the same offense, fled from the state as soon as the indictment was found and is still absent. Thomas H. Baker was tried and acquitted. Solicitor Fite also recalls a card written by Dr. Felton, in which he refers to Dr. Baker, and says in substance that he would not believe the doctor on oath. As Dr. Baker is a candidate for senator on the same ticket on which Dr. Felton is running for congress, this card makes interesting reading.

For Private Secretary.

Mr. Arthur E. Burnett, the popular young man who is serving the state executive committee in the capacity of stenographer, will, it is understood, be a candidate for the position of private secretary to the governor, and has already received a great many hearty endorsements for that position. He is an expert stenographer, an exceedingly bright young man and one who has, in his contact with the public men of Georgia, made many warm friends.

TO MEET TONIGHT.

The Young Democrats of Fulton Will Hold a Rally.

The campaign committee of the Young Men's Democratic League will hold a rousing meeting tonight.

Chairman John D. Berry, of the league, has got his organization in good working trim and it promises to be a powerful factor in the present campaign.

Its members are thrilled with a desire to contribute as much as their resources will permit to the cause of democracy, and they are making their influence felt throughout the city and county.

The league is working up burning enthusiasm and to keep things "hot" will hold several rallies between now and election day. The members will turn out in full tonight.

A RALLY IN MACON.

Secretary Smith, duBignon, Guerry and Bartlett Speak.

Macon, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Several thousand people greeted Hon. Hoke Smith tonight to hear him discuss national issues. The secretary of the interior aroused much enthusiasm, and he was frequently interrupted with applause. Mr. Smith was introduced by ex-Congressman James H. Blount. Mr. Blount spoke earnestly in favor of tariff reform.

Mr. Smith spoke about two hours. Nearly his entire speech was devoted to the financial question. He elaborated on his views concerning gold and silver. He opposed the 16 to 1 ratio. He did not think the United States could be independent of the world on the monetary question. Mr. Smith touched briefly on the tariff and placed himself against protection and paid a high tribute to President Cleveland and his love for tariff reform. Mr. Smith scored the populists unmercifully. In conclusion he predicted a revival of good times. He saw more prosperous days in the near future, and thought that confidence, hope and happiness would soon be restored to the entire country and all the people.

In response to loud calls for Fleming duBignon, he arose and made one of his eloquent and impassioned speeches, arousing the audience to the highest pitch of democratic enthusiasm.

Dupont Guerry read a telegram from W. Y. Atkinson expressing his regret at not being able to be present and speak, as was his intention. The audience was greatly disappointed at not hearing Mr. Atkinson.

Hon. Charley L. Bartlett, the next congressman from the sixth district, made a rousing talk, full of democratic fervor and patriotic fire. Bibb will roll up a large majority for the democratic state ticket.

Speaking at Kingston.

Kingston, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Mr. William H. Lumpkin, the democratic nominee for the senate from the forty-second senatorial district, addressed the citizens of this place at the public hall last week. His speech was to the point and every one was impressed with his earnestness. After Mr. Lumpkin's speech Colonel J. Watt Harris, Jr., made a brilliant address.

Joe James in Appling.

Harlem, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Hon. Joe S. James spoke at Appling courthouse today and in Harlem tonight. His speech at Appling was delivered before an assemblage of three or four hundred persons, composed of populists, democrats and republicans.

ADVICE TO IRISHMEN.

Dr. Emmet Says Party Dissensions Will Stop Contributions.

Dublin, September 24.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, in regard to the dissensions in the Irish party. Dr. Emmet calls Justin McCarthy's attention to the disastrous consequences to the national movement in America by the constant references to scandal and the public discussions of the differences existing between the factions of the Irish party. The National Federation, Dr. Emmet writes, was about to hold meetings in order to raise money for the nationalist cause; but the whole movement in America has been imperiled by Mr. Healy's letter about Mr. Gladstone's subscription to the parliamentary fund. He recalls the fact that the Irish federation in America has sent Ireland $83,000 during the last three years, and Ireland could have relied upon an annual remittance of $10,000 but for the recurrent wranglings in the party. Dr. Emmet appeals to McCarthy and to all Irish representatives to stop their discussions.

A New Irish Society.

Dublin, September 24.—The group of old Fenians and Invincibles have taken advantage of the discontent caused by the delay in acting upon the home rule question and have formed a new society called the Old Guard. They have issued a circular calling upon Irishmen everywhere to enroll themselves in a united brotherhood to resist all attempts to lower the Irish flag or to stay the onward march of freedom. Not one of the prominent members of the Irish party signs this appeal.

THOSE BAD ELKS

Were Suspended for Holding Sessions on the Sabbath.

Reading, Pa., September 24.—As a result of a meting held here today by the grand officers of the Elks, Grand Exalted Ruler William H. Friday, of Brooklyn, N. Y., this evening issued a proclamation to all lodges in the United States, reciting the dissensions in the order resulting in two grand lodges meeting in 1894, at Jamestown, N. Y., and at Atlantic City. Exalted Ruler Friday says that by the decision of the courts the Jamestown grand lodge has been recognized as the only legal body, and that in 1892 all lodges were directed to stop holding secular sessions, picnics, etc., on the Sabbath after January 1, 1893. Certain lodges having refused to obey this order, Mr. Friday suspended the charters of the following lodges: New York, No. 1; Philadelphia, No. 2; Baltimore, No. 7; Boston, No. 10; Washington, No. 15; Denver, Col., No. 17, and Norfolk, No. 38, for holding Sunday meetings, and the Baltimore lodge is suspended for holding a Sunday picnic which members of the above lodges attended. This action is severely denounced by Mr. Friday, and he orders that the above lodges be prohibited from meeting as Elks. Seven or more law-abiding members of the above lodges may reorganize them, however, upon proper application.

Gas Works Burning.

Erie, Pa., September 24.—The Erie car works are on fire, with no prospects of being saved. The fire spread with great rapidity. The works were built by the late W. R. Davenport, twenty-six years ago, and were valued at $250,000. They had not been in operation for two years, owing to litigation. The insurance is estimated at $60,000. The works covered five acres. The city is in a state of terror, and manufacturers are putting large forces of watchmen on duty in anticipation of firebugs. The fire was unquestionably of incendiary origin.

China and Japan will war over Corea. Peace follows use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A College Burned.

Oakland, Cal., September 24.—St. Mary's college, a handsome brick and stone structure, erected five years ago by the Christian brothers, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of $100,000; insurance $80,000. The building was completely gutted. The fire is supposed to have originated from a carelessly dropped match. When the fire was discovered there were 122 students and thirty instructors in the residences at the college. All escaped.

JUST A ROORBACK

Colonel Atkinson Answers One of the Populist Variety.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ROWE CASE

From Which Third Partyites Are Trying to Get Campaign Thunder.

THE ANIMUS THAT IS BACK OF IT

Colonel Atkinson Tells of the Case and Then Gives Some Facts About the Man Who Is Responsible for the Charge.

The efforts of the populists to find some means of attacking the character or the record of Colonel Atkinson, the brilliant standard bearer of the democratic party, have been utterly futile.

Colonel Atkinson was here yesterday and while here his attention was called to a card written by Mrs. Julia Rowe, of Rocky Mount, Meriwether county, out of which the third party politicians and papers are endeavoring to make a sensation and political capital. In that card Mrs. Rowe stated that Colonel Atkinson owned one-third interest in a 120-acre tract of land and that she had a two-thirds interest therein, and that Colonel Atkinson foreclosed and sold the interest in the land without notice to her.

Generosity Taken Advantage Of.

"That is simply one more instance," said Colonel Atkinson yesterday, "where a man's generosity is turned against him in an effort to injure him by the ungrateful recipient of his kindness. Mrs. Rowe is not (as the third party people in some sections of the state are circulating) a colored woman, but is a white woman, about whom I will say nothing unkind, feeling that in what she does she is largely the tool of another.

"It is true, as she states, that in a tract of 130 (not 120) acres, she and her children owned a two-thirds interest and that I owned a one-third interest. After the death of her husband I went to see Mrs. Rowe's father, who was managing her business affairs for her and who is a man of considerable property, and offered to divide the land, taking my one-third and she to take her two-thirds. This he refused to do, unless I would take my one-third in the rear of the farm, which portion of the land did not touch either a public or a private road at any point. I declined to do this, but offered to take my share by running a line entirely through it, thus giving me a narrow strip that would front on the public road. As he would not consent to this proposition of mine, I then proposed to divide the land in half and to pay her for the difference between my one-third and the half I would get nearly twice as much as I would sell my one-third interest to her for. This, also, he refused to do. Being unable to secure a division of the property by any of these liberal offers, I prepared an application to the court to appoint commissioners to divide the land, giving me my one-third and her her two-thirds. Notice was served on Mrs. Rowe and on her children a good long time before court met that this application would be made. When I reached court, she had no one there to represent her and I was unwilling to proceed until she had. I accordingly had the court to appoint a guardian ad litum for each of the children and sent word to her father, Mr. Reid, who lived eleven miles in the country, to come to town the next day and look after the matter. The next day he came and objected to the taking of an order to divide the land, saying to me that he did not want it divided, but wanted it sold; that the place was too far from him and he wanted to move his daughter nearer to his place. In accordance with his wishes I then changed the application so as to provide for the sale of the entire piece of land and for a division of the proceeds of such sale. This was done, it will be understood, at his suggestion and after due notice had been given to Mrs. Rowe and each of her children.

A Fairly Conducted Judicial Sale.

"The order was then taken, was signed by the court and commissioners appointed—as good men as there are in Meriwether county, neighbors of Mrs. Rowe, living from sixteen to eighteen miles from where I live. After this I had nothing to do with the land transaction, the commissioners advertising it regularly and then selling it. I was not present when it was sold, but had authorized my brother to make it bring a reasonable price. Mrs. Rowe was present, as was her father, who was amply able to have bought it himself if it had sold too cheap. It was as fairly conducted a judicial sale as was ever conducted in the state of Georgia.

"Up to recent date, the only thing I have heard in the way of a complaint from Mrs. Rowe was that the commissioners did not pay over to her at once her share of the proceeds of the sale. When I heard of this I wrote her, urging her to have guardians appointed for her children, and the commissioners would then pay over the money. This she declined to do. The commissioners objected to paying over the money because there was a question as to whether or not she was entitled to it or whether it belonged to her and the children together. They refused to take any risk in the matter, but waited until the court convened, in order that they might pay it out under the order of Judge Harris. When court convened this was done and the money was paid over to Mrs. Rowe. I had nothing whatever to do with the money after the sale of the land—it was a matter entirely with the commissioners.

"Mr. Reid, Mrs. Rowe's father, is not mad with me about this transaction; he is mad with me because on one occasion, in a business matter. I told him very frankly what I thought of him. This he did not have the manhood to resent, but seeks to resent it now in this cowardly manner.

"Mr. Rowe died in 1890. So far was I from treating Mrs. Rowe harshly, that I gave her the rent of my share of the land for the first year after Mr. Rowe's death. While other creditors were pressing her, I never opened my mouth to her about the rent, but let her have it. The years 1891-92-93 I permitted her to remain on the place, and instructed Mr. Walker, who was looking after my business down there, not to collect any rent from her, but to let her have it. It will thus be seen that I gave her the rent of the place for four years; and not one of the third party people who have seen fit to criticise this transaction, on an untrue statement of facts, has given to her a hundredth's part as much as I have. I have, I am confident, given her and her children, in the rent of this land, more even than her father has given her since the death of Mr. Rowe.

Where Reid Is Known.

"The attack which has been made on me about this matter has, if possible, strengthened me in the community where she lives; because there the people know the facts and can base their judgment upon them. In the primary election in the district in which she lives I received every vote that was cast, and will receive in the coming election the vote of every democrat in that district, unless it be the vote of Mr. Reid himself, and I don't know to which party he belongs—not do I suppose any one else knows. This man Reid is known throughout Meriwether county as a most disagreeable and fractious individual. He is also remembered in Meriwether as the unjustifiable slayer of an unarmed and inoffensive colored man, and was saved from the gallows or penitentiary only by one of Bullock's famous pardons. He has has no friends whatever amongst his immediate neighbors, was not on good terms with his son-in-law Rowe at the time of his death, and is not on speaking terms with his own brother who lives in that county; and I am informed he is not on good terms with any of his brothers and sisters living in other parts of the state. He is notorious as a disagreeable, contentious and quarrelsome man, and no higher proof of this need be given than the fact that his brothers and sisters, with whom he is not on good terms, are people of high standing and fine character in their respective communities.

"That's all there is in it," concluded Colonel Atkinson. "The facts are just as I have stated them."

HOW THE HORSES RAN.

First Day's Racing at Jerome Park. The Handicap a Farce.

Racetrack, Jerome Park, N. Y., September 24.—The Jerome Park special, which was practically a match race between M. F. Dwyer's fast two-year-old, Harry Reed, and Colonel Ruppert's crack two-year-old, Gotham, was the feature of the card offered by the American Jockey Club for the opening day of its fall meeting at this track. The question of supremacy between these two has been a subject of speculation for some time and a meeting was, therefore, arranged. The first half of the American Jockey Club handicap was also run off. Outside of these two races the card, after a liberal use of the blue pencil, offered but little interest. The fields, which were generally small, were reduced to almost nothing. The bookies, fifty-nine of whom weighed in, kicked vigorously. The handicap proved to be as near a farce as can well be imagined, and during the time it took to cover the mile and a furlong the crowd kept up a howl of merriment, calling for wheelbarrows to take the horses off the course. Banquet and Sir Excess were the only starters. Both jockeys had waiting orders and they carried out their instructions perfectly, the horses simply walking to the stretch. Then both cut loose and Sir Excess out-sprinted the Dwyer gelding, winning by half a length. The match race also resulted unsatisfactorily. Harry Reed was a 1 to 3 favorite over Gotham. The pair raced heads apart to the turn into the clubhouse dip, where Simms pulled Harry Reed in upon Gotham, nearly puttin the latter over the fence. The Dwer horse then went on and won by four lengths. Johnny Campbell, Colonel Ruppert's trainer, immediately claimed a foul, and the stewards ordered Gotham's number run up. The latter was badly cut and came home lame. Simms was fined $200 and set down for the balance of the meeting for his foul ride on Harry Reed.

First race, five furlongs, Stonnell, 122, Simms, 1 to 2 won, Blackhawk second, Parthena third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, Kennet, 112, Simms, 17 to 5 won, Manchester second, Tuscan third. Time, 1:10½.

Third race, one mile and a furlong, Sir Excess, 108, Doggett, 13 to 5 won, Banquet second. Time, 2:28½. Only two starters.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, Gotham, 118, Taral, 5 to 2 won, Harry Reed second. Time, 1:17. Only two starters. Harry Reed won the race, but was disqualified on account of fouling Gotham.

Fifth race, one mile, Adelbert, 109, Simms, 13 to 5 won, Arab second, St. Michael third. Time, 1:46¼.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs, Armitage, 108½, Simms, 1 to 3 won, Halton second, Pulitzer third. Time, 1:10.

First race, one mile, Beldemere, 109; White Wing, 107; Flirt, Stonnell, Florindan, 97 each.

Second race, Titan course, about 1,400 yards, Patrician, Rubicon, Dorian, Galilee, Dobbins, 122 each; Stonnell, Harrington, 119 each.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, Metropolis, Utica, 108 each; Cockade, Midgley, 107 each; Pouch, colt, 98; Romping Girl, 95.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Jack Rose, Jordan, 107 each; Lightfoot, 104; Galloping King, 102; Indra, 97.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, Mohawk, Pouch, colt, True Penny, Forager, Tuscan, Elsian, 198 each; Parthenia, Kallihoe, Curious, 105 each.

Sixth race, Star course, about 1,400 yards, Shelly Tuttle, 108; Darkness, 107; Shadow, 104; Agitator, Long Bridge, Speculation, Governor Sheehan, 101 each.

At Latonia Park.

Cincinnati, O., September 24.—In the presence of 2,000 people, on a fast track, fifty-nine horses out of seventy-six entries went to the post today at Latonia. The fifth was the only race won by a favorite. All the others went to more or less long shots.

First race, one mile, Judith won, Pittsburg second, Resplendent third. Time, 1:42¾.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs, Crescent won, Fabian second, Buck Fly third. Time, 1:09 3-5.

Fourth race, a mile and seventy yards, St. Maxim won, Oakwood second, Henry Young third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, five furlings, Royal Spirit won, Porthos second, Spiritualist third. Time, 1:03½.

Sixth race, owners' handicap, six furlongs, Mollie B. won, cyclone second, Robin Hood third. Time, 1:14¾.

All tests have shown the superiority of Dr. Price's Baking Powder in leavening strength and purity.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburg		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1 1 3 0 0 4 1 0 *	10	16	3
Brooklyn	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	4	6	2

Batteries—Menefee and Weaver; Stein and Kinslow.

At Louisville—		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	4 0 2 0 0 1 0	7	7	3
New York	1 0 3 2 0 0 2	8	7	2

Batteries—Krell and Cole; Meekin and Farrell.

At Cincinnati—		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0	4	6	4
Boston	2 1 0 0 1 2 0 1	7	12	2

Batteries—Fisher and Merritt; Stivetts and Ganzel.

At St. Louis—		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	7	6
Philadelphia	0 5 5 0 1 2 0 0 8	21	21	0

Batteries—Clarkson and Twineham; Johnson and Buckley.

At Cleveland—		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2 7 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	12	14	5
Baltimore	3 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0	7	9	2

Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Gleason, Hawke and Robinson.

At Chicago—		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 2 4 0 2 0 2 6 0	17	20	3
Washington	0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0	5	12	4

Batteries—Hutchinson and Schriver; Stockdale and Dugdale.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	PerCt.
Baltimore	124	86	38	.694
New York	128	84	44	.656
Boston	127	81	46	.638
Philadelphia	125	72	53	.576
Brooklyn	126	68	58	.540
Cleveland	123	63	60	.512
Pittsburg	125	62	63	.496
Chicago	131	57	74	.435
Cincinnati	127	53	74	.409
St. Louis	127	51	76	.402
Washington	129	45	84	.349
Louisville	126	35	91	.276

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED Norwegian COD LIVER OIL WITH GUAIACOL

It is as easy to explain a cold as to catch one. The skin, exposed to a sudden change in temperature, ceases to throw off waste matter, and double duty is imposed upon the lungs. Hence, inflammation of the bronchial tubes and frequently consumption. A medicine to cure consumption must help not only the lungs but the stomach, because good appetite and good digestion are required to fortify the system. Slocum's Ozonized Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with Guaiacol, is a great flesh-maker.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW.

Plimmer and Murphy Put Up a Good Battle Last Night.

THE FORMER IS A HARD HITTER

He Got Decidedly the Best of It, Especially During the Last Part of the Contest—Two Clever Lightweights.

New Orleans, La., September 24.—The first of the series of fights which will form the pugilistic triple event at the Olympic Club, took place tonight in the presence of about 5,000 persons. Professor John C. Eckhardt, the popular New York referee, officiated as judge of the merits of the men according to the terms of the articles of agreement between the fighters. Murphy and Plimmer fought tonight for a purse of $2,500, $2,000 to the winner and $500 to the loser.

The men were in splendid condition and weighed in at the stipulated weight, 115 pounds. The stakeless ring was introduced tonight for the first time, and so far as appearances went, seemed to be an improvement on the old style. Professor John Duffy entered the ring, introducing Referee Eckhardt, who was received with a good demonstration of cheers. Plimmer was seconded by Billy McCarty, Benny Murphy and Al Robb. Murphy was looked after by James Coursey, Jake Kilrain and Andy Bowen. Frank Caramback was official time keeper. Time was called at 9:15 o'clock.

Round 1—The work of the first round was very pretty. Plimmer landed several left hand punches on the head and right over the heart, though missing one of the most vicious swings ever seen in the ring here. Plimmer had way the best of the round.

Round 2—Murphy landed a left swing on the jaw, though he received severe stomach punches in return. Murphy received a heavy right on the jaw and got it a moment later in the same place. Murphy received severe punishment in the round and especially on the body, though as the round ended, Plimmer ducked into a heavy upper cut.

Round 3—Plimmer became the aggressor, landing a right body punch and sending in right and left a moment later. Both men landed lefts, though Plimmer got the best of the exchange. Plimmer punched Murphy at will all over the ring and the Boston bantam looked the worst for wear at the end of the round.

Round 4—Plimmer forced the fighting from the start, being much the stronger of the two, though Murphy got in one or two good right-handers on the jaw. In the middle of the ring Murphy ducked into a heavy left upper cut and got much the worst of the encounter. In the end of the round there was a rapid exchange of blows and beautiful outfighting marked the meeting of the men in the middle of the ring. Murphy's blows lacked steam, though his science was of the neatest order. This was Plimmer's round.

Some Pretty Fighting.

Round 5—There was considerable mixing in this round, and the work, though heavy at times, was of the most artistic character. Plimmer's right hand body punching was terrific, though the Boston man took his medicine gamely.

Round 6—Plimmer was having much the best of this round from the commencement, though Murphy assisted him in missing some heavy left leads. Plimmer was continually pounding at the heart, though Murphy's right eye showed signs of punishment. As the gong sounded, Plimmer landed a heavy right on the body.

Round 7—Plimmer was the aggressor, landing his left on the stomach and his right as well. There was a hot clinch in the middle of the ring in which both men lost their temper. Referee Eckhardt called them to immediate order.

Round 8—Plimmer forced the fighting, though Murphy landed a good upper cut on the Englishman's face. Plimmer more than evened up the punishment. Later, however, Murphy scored the best hitting during the fight. Murphy was a heavy favorite in the audience, and as he went to his corner, was loudly cheered.

Round 9—All the honors were Plimmer's in the ninth round.

Round 10—Murphy was still strong in the tenth round, and in a clinch near the ropes he threw Plimmer from him with the greatest ease. He got a heavy right on the body and the head, however, and was the receiver general in the punishment administered. Murphy was nearly taken off his feet by a heavy right hand swing and loud "Ohs" were heard. This was a give and take round, and Murphy did the best he had ever done.

Murphy Looked Tired.

Round 11—Both men landed heavy swings, though the body punching Murphy was getting was terrific. Murphy looked a little tired at the end of the round, but was doing better than in the early part of the contest.

Round 12—Murphy evened things up in the twelfth round, landing better blows and, if anything, had the best of the round.

Rounds 13 and 14—The fighting was terrific, Murphy getting some fearful punishment. When the gong sounded the end of the fourteenth round the men had to be parted.

The fifteenth and sixteenth rounds were fought desperately. Murphy got the greater number of blows and the harder ones, too, still the Englishman never seemed to weaken him to any great extent.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth rounds Plimmer had the best of the fighting, but in the eighteenth round Plimmer's execution was terrible. He landed a heavy right on Murphy's throat, knocking the latter to the ground, and then Murphy got up and fought gamely. He was hammered around the ring the remainder of round.

The nineteenth and twentieth rounds were in Plimmer's favor; the latter jabbed Murphy around the ring.

In round twenty-one Murphy received severe punishment.

In round twenty-two Plimmer was knocked down by a heavy right in the jaw. He was heartily cheered. This was Murphy's round.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth rounds were a little in favor of Plimmer. Murphy's recuperative powers, however, were immense.

In the twenty-fifth round the men shook hands for the wind up. Plimmer's blow seemed to have the most steam. The little Englishman landed some hard body blows with the right and some hard blows with his left.

The audience rose in a body to hear the verdict.

The referee declared the match a draw and his decision received liberal appreciation. Plimmer has the best of the hitting, but the little Bostonian's gameness and generalship enabled him to continue the contest the required twenty-five rounds. Tomorrow night Jack Everhardt, the local favorite, will give Staton Abbott a return fight for a purse of $1,500. A six-round bout between Griffo and Miky Dunn will precede the contest and this will be the first appearance of Griffo in this city. He will prove almost as good a drawing card as the principal event. The carnival will close with the greatest fight which has taken place in the past two years. Bob Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon will contest for the middle-weight championship of the world.

Auburn's Football Team.

Auburn, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—Never before in its history has the Agricultural and Mechanical college opened so finely. More than 230 students have already matriculated. The prospects for football are very encouraging. A number of last year's team are back and that means much, as that was the team that beat Vanderbilt and Tuscaloosa and played Sewanee such a close and doubtful game in Atlanta. Excellent quarters have been secured and one of Princeton's old team will arrive in a few days to coach. The drill ground is being leveled and in ten days will be in splendid condition.

Alix at Columbus.

Chicago, Ill., September 24.—Monroe Salisbury will take charge of the race meeting at Columbus, O., next Thursday. It will be known as Salisbury's souvenir day and Salisbury will present to every lady present a large picture of Alix, suitable for framing.

Alix will start to beat her own record of 2:03¾. Directly will endeavor to beat his record of 2:07½ and Flying Jib will be started to beat his record of 2:04. Mr. Salisbury is also going to attempt to secure the double team record with Azete and Record, grandsons of Electioneer.

International Cricket Match.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 24.—The international cricket match between Lord Hawke's English eleven and the team representing all Philadelphia on the grounds of the Marion Cricket Club, at Haverford, was won by the Britishers by 131 runs. In the first inning the Englishmen scored 131 runs and in the second 235, a total of 422. The All Philadelphians in their first inning made 169 runs and in their second 122, a total of 291, thus leaving them 131 runs to the bad.

Should Engage Joe Ott.

Chicago, September 24.—A subscription is being raised here for the publication of an astronomical journal by the university of Chicago. Several wealthy men who are interested in science have contributed to the gaurantee fund and the balance of the money will be easily secured. The journal will be international and circulate in Europe as widely as in this country. Professor George E. Hale, of the Chicago university, and Professor James E. Keeler, of the Allegheny university, are to be the editors. All the famous astronomers and astro-psychists of the world will contribute to the columns of the new journal.

HAMMERING AWAY

Yes, that's what we are doing. We want you to know that our

Stylish new shapes of Fashionable Fall Footwear Are Now on Exhibition.

Every day is Opening Day with us, judging by the throngs of delighted customers who visit us.

It Won't Cost You a Cent

more to get a stylish Shoe fitted properly to your feet, if you know where to get them.

Byck Bros. & Co.

Footcoverers to all Mankind. 27 Whitehall.

The Devil's Maxim

Is not our policy. We do not make your necessity our opportunity, but give you the opportunity to save dollars by supplying your necessities at our store. We are now prepared to supply your needs in the Clothing line and guarantee our prices as low as the lowest.

Stewart, Cole & Callaway

26 Whitehall St.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.

Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PRE-EMINENT.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"VELVETY."

"WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY."

"AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS."

British Medical Journal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as the duly appointed guardian by the court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, of his three minor children, Maude B., Janet A. and Bessie W. Tompkins, intends to apply to the honorable judge of the superior court of Fulton county on the 17th day of October, 1894, at Atlanta, in said state and county, for an order to sell and reinvest the following described real property belonging to the estate of said minors, to-wit:

Lot on the northwest corner of West Peachtree and Linden streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., fronting 186 feet, more or less, on the west side of West Peachtree and running back 200 feet, and upon which said guardian and his minor children reside.

And a vacant lot fronting 45 feet on the west side of West Peachtree street and running back 200 feet, and lying between Hunnicutt avenue and the lot first above described and 145 feet south therefrom.

The reason for making this application is to provide a more suitable residence for said minors.

This, September 10, 1894.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS

sept18 25-oct2 9-tues

NO CLUES

There Is Not Much
with Callaway

THE ASSASSIN GO

Nothing Substantial i
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Any One—Gossi

Athens, Ga., Septem
Was it Will Myers w
blow in the murder of
of this city, on Septem
That question is now
Athens police.
As soon as the deta
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the two murders struck
who started upon a tou
once.
There is a negro barbe
Tom Reed, who once
while. During his sta
frequently saw Myers a
shops of that place.
He knew him well e
him, and the story h
was full of interest.
Chief Oliver at once
the possession of Chie
lanta, in order that h
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The story told by t
as follows:
Some time during Au
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Bernard's store and w
noticed Will Myers stan
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didn't know. They ch
then Myers addressed
they walked off up th
about 1 o'clock in the d
It also comes to light
on the day of the mu
in front of Bernard's
to a few friends that
dollars to pay on his
would pay it off before
That evening about
going through the ca
was met by a gentlema
as he was going home.
His path led him th
woods, near the tanya
there before dusk. The
body was found in th
mutilated. He had bee
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pockets were turned
what money he had w
35 cents. He didn't hav
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his murderers did not
No clue was ever foun
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An examination of
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does appear on the re
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If Myers did commit
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A great many look up
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The Calloway murder
mystery and although
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A Negro in th

Mrs. Bailey, the wife
the electric car plant,
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urday night.
They were at home
in the adjoining room.
on searching, found a
under the bed fast asle
They screamed and
where they were at first
securely. After a while
and left the premises.
were or who he was
learned.

A Diamond

Annie Smith, a negro
this morning for steal
from Mrs. Wiley Childe
found out after her in
that she had stolen a s
al pieces of clothing.

When health is cons
powder can be used w
Price's. Analysis shows
to contain lime, ammon

A Mob Is Hunti

Lavonia, Ga., Septem
A straggler calling him
and then Purcell, attem
J. C. Martin, six miles
terday. The country
searched by angry men,
lence to Bagwell if he c
Martin, who is an estim
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THROUGH G

The three-year-old so
colored, was killed last
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Diptheria has appe
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On Friday next Elbe
biggest democratic rall
tory. John B. Gordon
Hoke Smith and Judg
there and make speech
There was a democra
last week. Dr. H. H.
spoke.
Habersham county's
Solicitor General How
Judge Kimsey, and re
representative of Habe
Thompson for solicitor
judge of the Northeaste
The grand jury of Ha
recommended that $2.5
for the purpose of bu
house, be issued. The
mitted to a vote of the
Mr. Mehaffy, the po
attorney general, addre
at Dawsonville on Satu
Boyd, democrat, and
populist, candidates for
thirty-second district,
both spoke.
Jerry Brown, a colo
Captain S. R. Brown's
Ga., was shot in his ar
last Thursday night.

If You
Are Suffering
fro
disfiguring humo
such as Pimples,
heads, Ring Wor
ma, Salt Rheum,
Itching Piles, you
and permanently c
Foster's German Army
A positive remedy for
insuring a bright, clear, h
50 Cents per Box a
FOSTER MEDICI
BALTIMOR

NO CLUES AT ALL.

There Is Not Much to Connect Myers with Callaway's Murder.

THE ASSASSIN GOT NO REWARD

Nothing Substantial in the Way of Evidence Has Been Developed Against Any One—Gossip in Athens.

Athens, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Was it Will Myers who dealt the fatal blow in the murder of William Calloway, of this city, on September 16, 1892?

That question is now being sifted by the Athens police.

As soon as the details of the Crowley murder were published, the similarity of the two murders struck Chief D. C. Oliver, who started upon a tour of investigation at once.

There is a negro barber in this city named Tom Reed, who once stayed in Atlanta a while. During his stay there he says he frequently saw Myers at one of the barber shops of that place.

He knew him well enough to recognize him, and the story he told, Chief Oliver was full of interest.

Chief Oliver at once puts these facts in the possession of Chief Connolly, of Atlanta, in order that he might trace the matter up from his end of the line.

The story told by the negro barber is as follows:

Some time during August or September, 1892, he was standing on the corner of Jackson and Broad streets in front of Bernard's store and while standing there noticed Will Myers standing near the curbstone talking to another man whom he didn't know. They chatted a while and then Myers addressed him as Jackson and they walked off up the street. This was about 1 o'clock in the day.

It also comes to light that about 1 o'clock on the day of the murder, Calloway was in front of Bernard's store and remarked to a few friends that he had a thousand dollars to pay on his home and that he would pay it off before night.

That evening about 6 o'clock he was seen going through the campus and later on was met by a gentleman on Waddell street as he was going home.

His path led him through a clump of woods, near the tanyard, and he passed there before dusk. The next morning his body was found in these woods horribly mutilated. He had been beaten to death with a heavy plank and a flint rock. His pockets were turned wrong side out and what money he had was gone, all except 35 cents. He didn't have the thousand dollars with him when he was murdered and his murderers did not get that.

No clue was ever found sufficient to catch up with the murderer, and the publication of the theory connecting Will Myers with the murder has occasioned much talk on the subject.

An examination of the hotel registers failed to find the name, Will Myers, recorded. On September 15th, the day before the murder, the name of an Atlanta man does appear on the register of the Hotel Toomer. A gentleman in this city says he knows that gentleman, however, and knows that he could not have been with Myers and that it was a mere coincidence in his being here and Myers being with another man named Jackson.

If Myers did commit this awful murder, it is supposed that he overheard Calloway's remark about his money and shadowed him until he found an opportunity to kill him.

A great many look upon this theory as a plausible one, while by equally as many it is thought to be very vague and unsatisfactory.

The Calloway murder has always been a mystery and although more than $600 reward is up for the apprehension of this murderer, no sufficient evidence has yet been found to cause the arrest of any one except a negro, who was released.

A Negro in the Room.

Mrs. Bailey, the wife of the engineer at the electric car plant, and a lady living with her, had a thrilling experience Saturday night.

They were at home and heard a noise in the adjoining room. They went in and, on searching, found a big negro concealed under the bed fast alsleep.

They screamed and ran into the room where they were at first and locked the door securely. After a while the negro got up and left the premises. What his intentions were or who he was has not yet been learned.

A Diamond Thief.

Annie Smith, a negro girl, was arrested this morning for stealing a diamond pin from Mrs. Wiley Childers, and it was also found out after her incarceration in jail that she had stolen a silver cup and several pieces of clothing.

When health is considered, no baking powder can be used with safety but Dr. Price's. Analysis shows all other powders to contain lime, ammonia or alum.

A Mob Is Hunting for Him.

Lavonia, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—A straggler calling himself first Bagwell, and then Purcell, attempted to assault Mrs. J. C. Martin, six miles north of here, yesterday. The country has been closely searched by angry men, who would do violence to Bagwell if he could be found. Mrs. Martin, who is an estimable lady, is prostrated, but is not dangerously ill.

THROUGH GEORGIA.

The three-year-old son of Robert Potts, colored, was killed last week at Long Cane by a wagon body falling on him.

Diptheria has appeared in Flowery Branch. Three children have died.

On Friday next Elberton will have the biggest democratic rally known in its history. John B. Gordon, W. Y. Atkinson, Hoke Smith and Judge Lawson will be there and make speeches.

There was a democratic rally at Avalon last week. Dr. H. H. Carlton, of Athens, spoke.

Habersham county's grand jury endorsed Solicitor General Howard Thompson and Judge Kimsey, and recommended that the representative of Habersham vote for Mr. Thompson for solicitor and Mr. Kimsey for judge of the Northeastern judicial circuit.

The grand jury of Habersham county has recommended that $2,500 worth of bonds, for the purpose of building a new courthouse, be issued. The question will be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Mehaffy, the populist candidate for attorney general, addressed a small crowd at Dawsonville on Saturday. Colonel M. G. Boyd, democrat, and Mr. Virgil Higgins, populist, candidates for the senate from the thirty-second district, were present and both spoke.

Jerry Brown, a colored man, living on Captain S. R. Brown's place, near Luella, Ga., was shot in his arm by his son-in-law last Thursday night.

If You Are Suffering

from any irritating, disfiguring humor or eruption, such as Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Ring Worm, Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Prickly Heat or Itching Piles, you can be speedily and permanently cured by using

Foster's German Army and Navy Cure

A positive remedy for all skin diseases, and insuring a bright, clear, healthy complexion.

50 Cents per Box at Drug Stores.

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

TOO SMALL A SCALE.

Comptroller Eckels Refuses an Application for a National Bank Charter.

SAVANNAH IS NO ONE-HORSE TOWN

He Demanded $200,000 Capital Before He Would Let the Institution Open. Now It Is a State Bank.

Savannah, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—J. F. Lewis, of Valdosta, who has been making arrangements to establish a national bank here with a capital of $100,000, has received a letter from the comptroller of the currency stating that he will have to make his capital $200,000 in order to receive a charter for a national bank. The comptroller has reason to believe that Savannah is a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants, and under the national banking laws in a city of that size or above no national bank can be established with a capital of less than $200,000. The comptroller would not take the census figures, which give Savannah less than 44,000. Mr. Lewis will make it a state bank and capitalize the institution as originally intended.

Union Longshoremen Worried.

The longshoremen held a long meeting at their hall today, the result of which they all refuse to make public. It is rumored, however, that they intend to propose a compromise to the ship brokers to the effect that they will load cotton for 40 cents a bale and make eighty bales a day's work for a gang, instead of the old rate of about 45 cents and seventy-five bales a day. Another story is that the negroes are about to desert the white longshoremen and the meeting was held to see what could be done to keep them together. The longshoremen are spreading reports to the effect that the loading by the non-union gangs, as at present, is very unsatisfactory to the ship owners, and that this will hurt the port, as owners will not want to send their ships here unless they can get a full cargo. It is believed that some arrangements will be made soon by which the union men will go back to work, or at least some of them.

He May Die.

E. W. Starr, flagman on the Central railroad, was caught between two bumpers in the yards today, while making up a train, and was badly injured about the thigh and abdomen. It is said his injuries will prove fatal.

A Child Burned to Death.

Albany, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Saturday night Simon Phillips, a negro living two miles from the city, came to town with his wife, leaving their six small children at home. During their absence from home a lamp exploded and set fire to the bed in which lay their youngest child. It was horribly burned before assistance arrived.

Shot Her Rival.

Swainsboro, Ga., September 24.—(Special.) About a month ago Belle McLendon and Margaret Johnson, both colored, had a difficulty about Belle's husband. Belle shot Margaret, from which wound she died yesterday. The jury's verdict at the coroner's inquest was murder.

MR. DEBARDELEBEN DROPS OUT.

He Is Soon to Retire from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Birmingham, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—It is generally understood that after October 1st H. F. DeBardeleben, first vice president and general manager, will be let out of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Mr. A. M. Shook, of Nashville, will take the place of Mr. DeBardeleben and will have his headquarters in this city. Mr. DeBardeleben will co-operate with other coal men and attempt to develop coal finds in Walker and Jefferson counties. He and others are working for the extension of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River railroad into Bessemer. With this they expect to work an export coal business over the Birmingham, Brierfield and Blocton to Mobile.

In the North State.

Raleigh, N. C., September 24.—(Special.)—The crop report issued today says the weather during the past seven days has been extremely favorable for all crops and for plowing. Wheat land is being rapidly put in order. The crop sown will be a large one. Tobacco is nearly all cut and cured and is what is known as a bright crop. Cotton picking progresses rapidly. The crop was deceptive, owing to the great size of the weed.

Governor Carr left here this afternoon for Concord, where he will tomorrow open the Cabarrus county fair, which is the first of this season's fairs.

Twelve Under Arrest.

Birmingham, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—Edley S. Dunn, Wint Dunn and Wiley Field, three white men, were arrested today at Tuscaloosa for complicity in the murder of E. Cooper a few days ago. This makes twelve arrests since the assassination of Cooper. The assassination grew out of a family feud.

Fatally Injured by a Train.

Birmingham, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—Dave Davis, a neatly dressed young white man, was badly injured Saturday afternoon at Helena while trying to board a moving train. He was brought to this city and taken to the Charity hospital, where he died today.

As the standard for purity and perfection the world over, Dr. Price's Baking Powder is beyond comparison. Its purity and goodness are unquestioned.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Albany, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Miss Orrie, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. G. M. Byne, died last night.

Greensboro, N. C., September 24.—(Special.)—Dr. F. L. Reid, president of the Greensboro Female college of this city, died this morning at 5:40 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks. Dr. Reid was a greatly honored and beloved minister of the Methodist church for several years, but on account of a throat trouble he gave up preaching. For a number of years he was the able editor and owner of The Raleigh Christian Advocate, the organ of the North Carolina Christian church. In 1892 he was elected president of the Greensboro Female college, which is under the control of the North Carolina conference. As president of this institution he was signally successful.

Professor Dred Peacock was elected temporary president until a regular meeting can be held.

Mrs. Susan Wills, a most estimable lady fifty years old, died suddenly at her home, near Jefferson, Ga., last Thursday night.

Dallas, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Mr. G. W. Allen, one of Paulding's old citizens, had an attack of epilepsy and fell on the street this morning. He died in an hour. A large crowd had assembled in town to hear Hon. John W. Maddox speak, but on account of Mr. Allen's death, the speaking was postponed.

Augusta, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—News reached the city this morning of the death of Mrs. E. W. McElmurray. She died yesterday afternoon. She was the wife of Mr. Edward McElmurray, a prosperous farmer of Beech Island. They had been married only three months. The remains were taken to Aiken this morning, where the funeral took place at 10 o'clock.

Augusta, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Surrounded by friends and relations, Mrs. Josephine Fleming, wife of the late Marshal A. Fleming, and sister of Judge J. T. Shewmake, breathed her last at 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Fleming was fifty-eight years old, and for the past few years has been in very feeble health. She was a Christian woman and a devoted member of the First Baptist church, of this city.

SEIZED THE LIQUOR.

Dispensary Constables Are Getting Active Again in South Carolina.

RUNNING FOR MAYOR IN AUGUSTA

Mr. Salem Dutcher Comes Down from the Race for the Senate—He Had a Splendid Reason.

Augusta, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Dispensary Constable Johnson, who has been doing business in and around Augusta, accompanied by two other constables, made a successful raid in Hamburg Saturday night. They learned that whisky and beer were being sold in Hamburg where the state of South Carolina has not permitted or licensed a dispensary. They made the raid but there was not much stock on hand. What was found was, according to the law, confiscated, and the place was locked up by the officers. It is stated that the blind tiger was operated or owned by Max Sallatt and Bud Padgett. The proper warrants for their arrest and prosecution have been sworn out.

The Constitution's correspondent today interviewed every citizen whose name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for mayor. Captain W. B. Young, Mr. Charles A. Robbe, Mr. Dan Kerr and Mr. Jesse Thompson intimated that they would be in the race. Messrs. Joseph R. Lamar, W. A. Lattimer and Lamar Fleming stated positively they were not and would not be candidates.

It will be a three or four-cornered fight.

The last of the candidates on the independent ticket has retired. Mr. Salem Dutcher, who has been running independently for senator from this, the eighteenth district, against Mr. Bryan Cumming, democratic nominee, has withdrawn from the race. He came down today. He said:

"I have not yet come down, but I will do so in a day or two, when I will make a formal announcement."

"What are your reasons for dropping out of the race?"

"Oh, well, it is just an impossibility for me to be elected under the present circumstances," replied the gentleman.

"What are the complained of circumstances?"

"Well, I don't care to detail them just now."

Mr. Dutcher was informed that it was talked about the streets that he withdrew because the third party did not endorse him at their convention at Gibson Saturday, and the republicans would not support him. Mr. Dutcher replied that the talk was not the truth.

Mr. Richard Crook, another zealous third partyite, quit the populist movement today and returned to the democratic ranks.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Populists Intimidate Democratic Speakers and Break Up a Meeting.

Jesup, Ga., September 23.—(Special.)—Mr. J. W. Bennett, democratic nominee for the legislature for this county, by request of democratic citizens made an engagement to deliver an address yesterday in the Manning settlement, about fourteen miles from this place. In company with several of his enthusiastic friends he left here this morning and arrived at the store of D. Silverstein, where the speaking was to occur about 10:30 o'clock. Immediately upon the arrival of the Jesup parties they found everything in confusion on account of the drunken condition of several populists, who had, so it is understood, collected for the purpose of preventing Mr. Bennett delivering his speech.

Only for the sake of peace and harmony and the coolness of Mr. Bennett was a very serious difficulty averted. After a consultation with the friends that accompanied him, it was decided that it would be much better to postpone the speaking than to have bloodshed.

A SALT WATER WELL.

In the Gas Country Salt Water Ruins Boring for Gas.

Montgomery, Ala., September 24.—(Special.)—When the new artesian well reached a depth of 1,090 feet today salt water was struck and considerable excitement has been occasioned thereby. Chemists here state that when salt water is found that deep in the earth natural gas is sure to exist just below it. The supposed find will be developed within a few days. The liveliest interest is manifested in the matter.

Opposed to Nominations.

Anderson, S. C., September 24.—(Special.) The conservative democrats held a county convention today to elect a delegation to the state convention, which meets at Columbia tomorrow. Owing to the short notice given, there was not a large crowd. Resolutions were passed opposing nominations as unadvisable. Populism and the endorsement of the dispensary by the state convention of September 19th were repudiated.

At Emory College.

Oxford, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—The new term at Emory college has opened under the most favorable auspices. More than 100 new boys are already here.

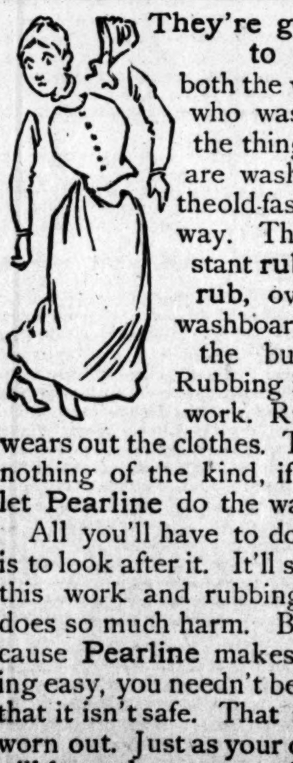
Peace in the kitchen means joy all over the house. There is peace in every kitchen where Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is used.

A Petrified Body.

Phoenix City, Ala., September 23.—(Special.)—The mummified body of a woman was brought here last night from Tuskegee, Ala., by a party of men of this place. The body was resurrected near Tuskegee a few days ago by some railroad hands who were grading for the extension of the Tuskegee road. It was purchased by Phoenix City gentlemen and will be placed on exhibition next week. The woman was interred in 1836 and the figure is as perfect as the day of her burial. She froze to death.

Spencer Nominated.

Jackson, Miss., September 23.—(Special.) On the 1,156th ballot, after a four days' deadlock, Congressional Candidate Hooker's forces went in a body to J. G. Spencer, who was nominated. He will be democracy's candidate in the seventh district.



They're going to pieces both the women who wash, and the things that are washed, in the old-fashioned way. That constant **rub, rub, rub**, over the washboard does the business. Rubbing is hard work. Rubbing wears out the clothes. There's nothing of the kind, if you'll let **Pearline** do the washing.

All you'll have to do, then, is to look after it. It'll save all this work and rubbing that does so much harm. But, because **Pearline** makes washing easy, you needn't be afraid that it isn't safe. That idea is worn out. Just as your clothes will be, unless you use Pearl-

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Short Stories of Minor Happenings Gathered from Many Sources.

THE CITY BRIEFLY MIRRORED

Items from Courts, Police, Industry, Politics, the Churches and Other Departments—Life in a Large City.

—Lieutenant Mike Bolan, the Covington, Ky., officer, who caught Myers, left for home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. During the morning he was paid $162 by Mr. Seaborn Crowley. One hundred dollars was paid as the reward for capturing Myers, the $62 covered the expenses of the trip from Covington to Atlanta. He will receive $200 from the state for his capture if Myers is convicted.

—Jeff Rockmore, the negro who miraculously escaped the gallows after the time for his execution had been twice fixed, died in the penitentiary last week. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment last March. Rockmore killed a negro named Stewart on a Georgia railroad work train about two years ago. The killing occurred while the train was running at full speed between Decatur and Atlanta.

—Attorney C. P. Goree, of Chattanooga, who came down to defend J. W. Conley, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Myers murder, will return to Chattanooga today. Conley will also go back and resume his work. Conley says The Constitution has treated him fairly from the first.

—Dr. William H. Iszard, of Camden, N. J., and Mr. August Grassman, ex-mayor of Hoboken, N. J., both Masons of high degree, were in the city yesterday. They were driven over the city accompanied by Mayor Goodwin, Judge Bloodworth and City Attorney James Anderson.

—About 11 o'clock last night a big blaze was seen which seemed to be in West End. Some one telephoned the fire department and they started to the fire. They went out as far as the city limits and then discovered that the fire was about a mile and a half beyond the limits. The department returned to headquarters tired out from their fruitless run.

—It is said that work will be resumed on the new freight depot of the Seaboard Air-Line within a short time. The depot, when finished, will add much to the appearance of that part of the city.

—There was a fire alarm turned in at 2:30 this morning, at No. 58 on the call system. The fire was found to be on the roof of a negro cabin on Maple street.

—There was quite a heavy passenger traffic to Cartersville last Sunday. The Rome railroad brought out two extra coaches from the Hill City, and the Western and Atlantic had several extra cars on each train. The crowds went to Cartersville to hear Sam Jones preach.

—Mr. Henry Hess, of Baltimore, has been appointed city canvasser for Bradstreet's in this city. Mr. Hess is a young man who has made a success in business, and will make a most capable man. Mr. Hoskins will continue in his present position with the company.

—Mr. Jeff Pearce, the local manager of Bradstreet's, returned yesterday from a ten days' trip through East Tennessee. He visited Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and other towns. He was pleased to find a healthy increase in the volume of business, and his report is encouraging.

—Mr. A. J. Adkins, formerly of Augusta, has come to Atlanta to make his home. Mr. Adkins, as the manager of the Adkins house in Augusta, built up quite a reputation as a hotel man. He will open a boarding house in Atlanta within the next few days.

—There will be several games of intercollegiate football in Atlanta this fall. Many of the southern colleges have formed a circuit to play for the championship of the south and will fight it out on the Atlanta gridiron.

—Mr. Jacob Haas, the well-known banker of this city, will arrive in New York Thursday next from a two months' trip to Europe. Mr. Haas is expected to arrive in Atlanta on Sunday next.

—Judge Richard H. Clark was in the city yesterday morning, having returned from Covington, where he held court last week.

—Congressman Tom Cabaniss was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Price's is reported by United States government chemists, after official tests, to be the highest of all baking powders in leavening power, purity and excellence.

IT WAS THE JUDGE'S COAT,

And Returned to Him After Many Days—The Story.

A possessory warrant, taken out before Judge Landrum Saturday, developed an interesting tale of a coat.

The warrant was sworn out by Dan Wingfield against his sister, Jeannette Wingfield. The paper was served on the woman and the coat was brought into court.

When Judge Landrum saw the coat he thought he recognized it, and upon making examination, he found that it was one that he had owned four years ago. About that time the judge was preparing to go to a grand confederate reunion at New Orleans. The judge, wishing to make a creditable appearance among his old comrades, had a fine broadcloth suit made to order.

The suit was a splendid one and was a good fit. The judge wore it to the reunion and wore it for sometime after his return home. It was, in fact, one of the best suits the judge ever owned, and did him an immense amount of service.

When the coat began to show signs of wear Judge Landrum laid it away in the closet with his other old clothes. After a while the closet was filled with cast-off clothing and the judge found it necessary to get rid of some of the clothing, so he took his old broadcloth coat among other things to a Decatur street dealer in old clothing and sold it.

The dealer brushed the coat up and finally sold it to Dan Wingfield, who has owned it for a long time. During the many months which have passed since he bought the coat, Dan has been very careful with it. He was very proud of it and kept it for Sunday wear.

A few days ago Dan contracted a debt of 30 cents with his sister. He failed to pay the money, so his sister went to his house, and opening his trunk, took therefrom the garment which was the joy and pride of her brother.

As soon as he learned that his sister had taken the coat, Dan swore out the possessory warrant for it. The case came to trial before Judge Landrum Saturday afternoon, but was compromised without going to trial.

Judge Landrum's bill of costs was $2.50, but he agreed to cut the costs down to $1. Dan and Peannette together made up that amount and the former departed wearing the coat and a very broad grin.

Gadsden Gossip.

Gadsden, Ala., September 23.—(Special.)—One of the boldest highway robberies in the history of Etowah county was perpetrated near Hokir Bluff a few days ago. As J. H. Jones was riding along the road in his buggy, coming to Gadsden, he was suddenly confronted by two men. While one covered him with a loaded shotgun the other went through his clothes, securing $162.10. They disappeared in the woods. The robbers were Joe Ward and John Bridges, both white.

Messrs. Charles W. Ewing and W. R. Usry have secured a patent on their combined cotton and corn stalk cutter.

At the recent election of officers for the Third regiment of A. S. T., Ben Elmore was elected colonel; L. L. Herzbug, of the Etowah Rifles, lieutenant colonel; J. B. Clay, major. Colonel L. L. Herzbug is the captain of the Etowah Rifles, of Gadsden, and was elected by a vote of 31 to 19.

Bennings Splint Coal.

We are people of fashion. The majority endorse Benning's splint coal.

HUMOR OF TRAVEL.

Dr. Barrett Delighted a Large Audience Last Night

AT THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

He Was at His Best, and Narrated a Number of Amusing Anecdotes Connected with His Travels.

"The Humor of Foreign Travel," was the subject of Dr. Barrett's brilliant and amusing lecture delivered at the Young Men's Christian Association last night.

He was greeted by a large audience and one that caught the spirit of his lecture in the measure of a pronounced and hearty appreciation. Every chair in the little auditorium was filled and many seats in the gallery were occupied.

Dr. Barrett began his lecture by paying a neat compliment to the literary society of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the auspices of which organization it was his pleasure to deliver the talk of the evening. In launching out upon his lecture he stated that his purpose was not to teach his audience anything about foreign travel, but merely to discuss its humor and if they happened to learn anything it was altogether unintentional on his part. (Laughter.)

"I shall begin my lecture, as the preachers are allowed to do, by dividing it into several heads, and first I shall discuss the humor of sea sickness." (Laughter.) In this connection the speaker, in his own amusing way, described the agonies of a sea trip and told of the irrepressible laughter that never failed to grow out of the misery of other people. He thought it was partially occasioned by the fact that it never resulted in any fatal consequences. He narrated an experience, belonging to his first trip in which he made a tour of Europe in the company of a young lawyer. The lawyer boasted of his ability to cope with the seasickness and after going on board ordered an elaborate meal which he expected to eat. He never disposed of it, however, and for two days thereafter he was not seen on deck. After the expiration of that time he made his appearance and his humor returned.

He made no reference to his former boast but deigned to offer a conundrum:

"Why is a vessel spoken of as 'she?'"

The doctor shook his head. "Because," said the lawyer, "it reclines on the bosom of a howling swell." (Laughter.)

He referred to the fact that individual characteristics were always developed at sea and told several anecdotes along this line. In this connection he also read a number of terse maxims for the benefit of those who contemplated a sea trip.

Dr. Barrett next discussed the subject of humor as it grows out of mistakes or ignorance. He read a clipping from an English paper in which the labor movement in this country was characterized a revolution and that Mr. Cleveland, at the critical moment, had arrived in Chicago and declared himself master of the situation. Mr. Debs had been routed from his palace and the ruins of the building were thrown into the Mississippi river. (Laughter.) He also touched upon the ignorance of Americans visiting Europe. A number who had crossed with him had very little idea of the map of Europe and one man in particular that he had met stated to him that he was merely going over to see what Europe looked like. (Laughter.) He discussed the humor growing out of a misunderstanding of the different languages and related a number of good jokes typical of the different countries through which he had traveled. The English people had no conception of the humor belonging to the life of the southern negro, but were not by any means dull in their appreciation of wit. The lecture was pungent and witty throughout and the audience was kept in a continual roar of laughter.

The lecture was introduced with a brief but delightful concert. Mr. C. E. Oliver rendered a brilliant solo on the violin accompanied by Miss Jessie Wood, and Mrs. Charles Sheridan sang one of her sweet selections, accompanied by Mrs. Richards.

Peaches from California. Yes, and from Michigan, too. All made into delicious shortcake with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Selling the Best.

Another sensation! Benning selling the best splint coal for $4 per ton.

"This Picture and that"

For a long time Mr. John Barbee, of 117 Main St., Durham, N. C. was a victim to Dyspepsia—He was advised to take

Brown's Iron Bitters.

On July 10, 1894, he wrote a grateful letter in which he said: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for two months for Dyspepsia and *it has cured me.*"

He does not mind it's being known—perhaps his letter may help *YOU* to a cure! This remedy has helped thousands during the past 20 yrs. Will you try it? It does not constipate and it WON'T INJURE THE TEETH.

Brown Chem. Co. Balto. Md.

Mineral Hill Spring and Sanatarium,
Bean Station, Granger Co., East Tenn.

Situated at Bean Station, East Tennessee, forty-two miles from Knoxville, on the Morristown and Cumberland Gap railroad. Nine different kinds of mineral waters, consisting of red, white and black sulphur, chalybeate, epsom, alum, black water, arsenic and lithia springs on pemises. Hot and cold mineral baths. One-eighth mile from rail road station; telegraph, express and post-office adjoining. Comfortable carriage meets all trains; free. Terms $30 per month of four weeks, $8 per week; $1.50 per day, 50 cents per meal. Special rates to families. Children and servants half price. For information address Captain John C. Brain, proprietor; Edgar Hood, clerk, Bean Station, Granger county, East Tennessee.

R. C. BLACK

IS having a BIG RUN on FALL and WINTER SHOES.

FALL stock has arrived and embraces everything NEW and STYLISH.

R. C. BLACK,
35 Whitehall Street.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

Is the best remedy on earth for

Dyspepsia and Indigestion

One dose will correct indigestion within five minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia.

You suffer. Why won't you be cured when the medicine is so simple and inexpensive? Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale by all druggists.

C. O. Tyner,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Corner Broad and Marietta. Atlanta, Ga.

NEW GOODS AT NEW TARIFF PRICES.

My large and assorted fall stock of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Curtains, etc, being nearly in, I am now in a position to show some of the handsomest designs on the market, and at very low prices. Call and see my stock.

R. T. CORBETT,
49 PEACHTREE STREET.

Fidelity Mutual Life Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Incorporated 1878.)

Insurance in force........$50,000,000
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Assets over.............. 2,000,000
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New business, more than $2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	10-Year. Term.	15-Year Term.	20-Year Term.
21	$10.90	$11.16	$11.21
22	11.01	11.26	11.34
23	11.14	11.37	11.49
24	11.26	11.49	11.63
25	11.40	11.61	11.79
26	11.53	11.75	11.96
27	11.67	11.89	12.13
28	11.28	12.04	12.31
29	11.97	12.21	12.51
30	12.13	12.38	12.71
31	12.29	12.57	12.93
32	12.46	12.77	13.16
33	12.63	12.98	13.40
34	12.82	13.22	13.67
35	13.01	13.47	13.96
36	13.23	13.76	14.28
37	13.47	14.06	14.63
38	13.73	14.39	15.03
39	14.03	14.74	15.45
40	14.36	15.13	15.94
41	14.73	15.56	16.47
42	15.14	16.04	17.07
43	15.60	16.57	17.73
44	16.10	17.15	18.46
45	16.67	17.80	19.28
46	17.31	18.53	
47	18.02	19.34	
48	18.81	20.22	
49	19.70	21.23	
50	20.69	22.34	
51	21.78		
52	22.98		
53	24.30		
54	25.73		
55	27.23		

A few more good agents can secure profitable contracts. For further information, write or call on

Charles G. Beck,
Manager.
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

JUST LOOK AT THIS!

He is hard to down and SATZKY has just returned from New York with a first-class line of Cassimere, Cheviot, etc.

SATZKY, THE TAILOR,
11 E. Alabama St.

Sept16 1m

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BIG G

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Descriptive Circular mailed on request.

Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

The Dangler Gas Stoves

are the best made. They broil and bake quicker, use less gas and the only gas range with or without hot water attachments that we guarantee to give satisfaction.

A full line of Gasoline and Oil Stoves

Cheaper than any where else.

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Largest stock of Gas and Electric Fixtures South

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 25, 1894.

Atlanta to the Rescue!

For a generation or more the factors of political society have been trying hard to shift their responsibilities. Modern civilization has aided in the effort, and even modern Christianity is inclined to wink at it. To this end, and for this purpose, certain pseudo scientists and so-called philosophers have invented a theory which they have named the law of heredity. Under the terms of this law, if a man be a criminal, or even criminally inclined, his children are doomed to criminal careers, and their children after them and so on to the end. If he be overfond of his cups, his children are doomed to drunkenness, and there is no remedy for this inherited appetite.

Behind this convenient theory, all the forces that are committed to the betterment of the race are inclined to hide; and it is to be feared that individual philanthropists have taken advantage of it to relax their efforts in behalf of the unfortunates. But every man who has reached the age of forty must know that the so-called "law of heredity" has nothing definite to support it. As a hook on which to hang interesting essays that serve to lighten a dull hour, the "law of heredity" will do very well, but it would be preposterous for modern Christianity and civilization to accept the doctrine.

The people of Atlanta cannot wash their hands of the responsibility that rests upon them to rescue from the clutches of a cruel law the child criminals of the community, nor do they wish to do so. We remember the wave of indignation that swept over the town some years ago when a young white girl was hurled into the chaingang and placed under the influence of the criminal element. There was no inquiry as to her guilt or innocence. The community saw—and saw rightly—that, whatever the girl's crime, it was a crime against humanity to commit her to the influences of the chaingang.

Multiply the fate of this girl a hundredfold and the people of Atlanta will have some faint idea of the inhumanity that is daily practiced in their name. This is going on, not because the officers of the law are inhuman, but because the conscience of the community has not been aroused on this subject.

The city of Atlanta is full of good men and women who are too busy with their own affairs to begin and carry on a crusade in behalf of any particular reform, but we have seen these same good men and women leave their business to rescue some unfortunate from the misery into which his own weakness had plunged him. We have marked the growth and expansion of this spirit of humanity with peculiar interest and have watched its manifestations with pride.

But it so happens that, right under the eyes of our people, there has grown up a most intolerable condition of affairs with respect to the treatment of child criminals, if children can be called criminals. All the facts have been set forth in our news columns—all the available details have been spread out—so that no citizen of benevolent mind and purpose can have the excuse of ignorance.

It is a matter that calls for prompt action. If it is the duty of the state to educate its children, it is tenfold the duty of a community to rescue children who have begun life wrong from contact and association with the hardened criminals who make up the rank and file of the chaingang. No community can afford to send even the wickedest of its children to a school of crime. No community can afford to give even the most incorrigible youngster a training in crime.

The old saying, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," is as true now as it was before the truth was put into the form of an axiom. It is the environment—the associations—that form the character of a man. The associations fix the character and make or unmake the man.

Atlanta cannot afford to see her juvenile criminals hardened and trained to a career of crime in the chaingang. The spirit of humanity that has been nurtured here must come to the rescue. The children, who, through association or lack of training and care, have shown a criminal disposition must be lifted to their feet again and be placed where they will have an opportunity to grow and develop into good citizens—where they may be taught to become good men and women.

Nothing is more important than this call upon the sympathies of Atlanta. It demands instant action. Those who are interested in this rescue of the unfortunates cannot wait upon expediency. That which is to be done must be done quickly, and that is the way Atlanta goes about her reforms.

A General Registration Law.

It is said that there is some opposition in Richmond county to the special registration law governing elections in that county, and notice has been given that the next legislature will be asked to repeal the act.

The point is made that as many counties have no such law it puts Richmond at a disadvantage, preventing a full vote from being polled, as many citizens are too poor to register and are thereby disqualified from voting.

Instead of repealing the special act the better plan would be to pass a general registration law for the state. The fact that some counties do not have this system is no reason why Richmond should get rid of what is really a good law. Fulton county is under a special registration act, but there is no opposition to it. Our experience is that it prevents fraud and corruption and aids us in securing a fair ballot and an honest count.

We do not believe that any voter in Georgia is really too poor to pay his poll tax and get his name registered. The poorest man in the state should gladly incur such a small expense when it will protect his ballot and prevent his vote from being killed by the vote of an imported stranger from another county who has sold himself to the highest bidder.

The legislature should pass a general law on the subject. It has worked so well in Fulton that we feel satisfied that it would be a good thing for every county in the state. If this is done the people of Richmond will doubtless cease to oppose the registration system.

Corn to Sell.

The movement of corn from the west to the south has practically ceased. Indeed, it has been reversed, for word comes that fifty thousand bushels of corn have been bought in Decatur, Ala., to be shipped to Illinois.

This shipment is probably the first of the kind that has ever been made from the south, and it shows that our farmers have entered upon a new era so far as their home resources are concerned. Heretofore north Alabama, as well as the whole south, has been importing corn in large quantities from Illinois and other states, and while it is true that the export of corn just alluded to is largely due to a remarkable drought that cut the crop short in portions of the west, it is also true that the south has never before had corn for sale.

The south has had a remarkable crop year, but never before has fine weather found such a large crop of corn in the ground. We have had fine weather before, but never corn enough to supply our own wants and those of the west as well. This shows beyond all question that our farmers have reached the point where they are able to sustain themselves. This year they have planted so largely of breadstuffs that they have a surplus with which they can supply the deficiency in the west.

In Georgia the farmer who has not made considerably more than a year's supply of corn and wheat is a curiosity in his neighborhood, and the same may be said of the farmers throughout the south.

But one other thing remains to be done, and that is for the farmers to raise their own meat. When they have done this they will be more advantageously situated than the farmers of any other part of the world. A surplus of breadstuffs and meat means no debt, and no debt means prosperity. So far as Georgia is concerned, the farmers have gone more largely into the business of hog-raising this year than ever, and the profits on the meat that is imported into this state during the next twelve months will not make anybody rich.

We advise the blizzard, cyclone, fire and drought-sufferers of the west and northwest to pull up their pegs and come south. This is the only part of the and drought sufferers of the west and prosperous the whole year round.

The Road to Peking

Some of our contemporaries seem to think that the Japanese can easily march on Peking, and capture the Chinese capital, as the French and English did thirty years ago.

But there are more serious obstacles in the way than many people suppose. When the Anglo-French armies captured the Taku forts, and started for Peking they found their hundred-mile march a hard one. The only way to reach the city was by two narrow causeways high above the flanking rice fields. These fields consist of soft black mud, and the invaders could not ride or march over them. They were compelled to march by fours over the causeways, and if the Chinese had made a desperate resistance they could have checked these narrow columns. Instead of meeting the enemy on the causeways, the Chinese posted cavalry on the few bits of solid ground that were scattered along the way, and the English batteries and dragoons promptly routed them.

At that time the Chinese did not have a single breastwork to protect their causeways, but they are now well fortified. The Taku forts are now well equipped with Krupp guns, and it will be no easy matter to take them.

It is possible that the Japanese by superior courage and generalship may capture the forts and finally march into Peking, but the chances are against them. If the approaches to the city had been as strongly fortified thirty years ago as they are at the present time it is probable that the French and English would not have ventured upon their daring movement. Perhaps it would be well for the Japanese to be content with the destruction of the Chinese navy and the control of Corea. If they invade China they may lose the fruits of their recent victories.

Democratic Campaign Work.

The campaign committee of the Young Men's Democratic League will meet tonight to take action in regard to the work that will be needed to get out the full democratic vote.

During the next few days every democratic local committee in the state should get to work. Here in Fulton the league is rendering good service to the cause, and it is to be hoped that every democrat will from now on take an active personal interest in the campaign. We must not fail to roll up a rousing majority for the nominees of the party, and there is no reason why it should not be an overwhelming one.

Populism in Fulton county is weak in numbers and influence, and it cannot possibly cut much of a figure in the October election unless some unfortunate and ill-timed overconfidence or apathy should cause a large number of democrats to stay away from the polls. This must be prevented. Every democratic vote will be needed, not necessarily to elect the nominees on our state ticket, but for the moral effect.

It is no time for a half-hearted and indifferent policy. We must poll our full strength, and give Mr. Atkinson a rousing majority.

In the Good Old Times.

A Washington correspondent who has been looking through a collection of government documents has brought to light some very quaint and interesting facts.

Our colonial statesmen had queer ideas of justice and morality and other matters. The colonial congress provided that the counterfeiters of continental or state bills of credit should have their ears cut off and should be whipped and fined. Among our early public documents is a book written to prove that the Indians are descended from the Jews. A century ago the government had a clothing department, and congress issued regulations for a clothier general and a state clothier, just as it does now for a department of agriculture.

In 1777 a special congressional committee made a report on a proposition that the government should print an edition of the Bible. The report was adverse on the ground of expense, and it was decided that the committee on commerce should order 20,000 Bibles from Europe.

About the same time a congressional committee reported in favor of a war lottery and an issue of 100,000 tickets at $10 each, the prizes to be $5,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in five years with 4 per cent interest. A few months later the committee on the treasury reported a recommendation that the drawing should be postponed, and suggested that more tickets be sent to the states with the request that the governors expedite their sales. The District of Columbia was also authorized to run a lottery for building purposes.

On another occasion congress ordered the purchase of thirty barrels of rum to be distributed among the soldiers as a reward for their gallant behavior.

When we talk about the good old times we overlook these peculiar ideas and methods of our forefathers. The policy of a hundred years ago would shock the good people of today.

New York's Greatest Scandal.

The investigations of Dr. Parkhurst and the Luxow committee make it reasonably certain that in the past thirty years New York's police force has levied and collected $100,000,000 blackmail.

The houses of illfame in New York have paid in hush money $3,450,000 a year to the police officials.

The blood money paid by the green goods men amounts to $14,000 per annum.

The policy writers have paid the police $19,200 a year.

A conservative estimate shows that the gamblers have paid $72,000 a year for this unlawful protection.

About two thousand merchants pay $50,000 a year for the privilege of obstructing the sidewalks with their goods. The saloon keepers pay about $1,750,000 a year to escape prosecution for their violations of law.

The evidence shows that this blackmail has been levied for thirty years, and at the lowest estimate it must amount to $100,000,000, and it may possibly run $50,000,000 above that sum.

Such a chapter of municipal corruption has never before been exposed. And yet it must be admitted that New York has many police officers and privates who are as honest, brave and efficient as any in the land. But the corrupt conduct of others has brought the entire force under suspicion. Naturally, the scandal has encouraged the lawless classes, and they are loud in their clamor against the police. In the interests of law and order it is to be hoped that there will be a thorough and a speedy reform. It would be a calamity to the whole country to have this state of affairs continue much longer in the metropolis.

The Herald's Hurricane.

In Sunday's Constitution we called attention to The New York Herald's statement in its issue of Friday that a hurricane was forming near St. Thomas and would probably strike the south Atlantic coast or the gulf by Tuesday.

Our dispatches this morning confirm The Herald's story and forecast in every particular. The West Indian hurricane has struck the coast of Florida, and is moving at times with unusual velocity. Whether it will moderate its fury or prove to be a destructive storm may not be known for two or three days.

The enterprise of a great newspaper in stationing an observer at its own expense at St. Thomas should be a standing rebuke to our government. The storms most dreaded in the gulf and along the south Atlantic coast come from the West Indies, and congress should establish a signal service station in that quarter. It is not fair to allow Editor Bennett to foot the bill.

Mr. Voorhees is now one of the rankest free coinage men known to history. There is going to be some sort of an election in Indiana this fall.

It will not be long before the people will have an opportunity to put salt on the goldbug slugs.

Mr. Bryan seems to have walked away from his competitors in Omaha.

The Courier-Journal says that if silver dollars were not redeemed in gold on demand at the treasury they would depreciate to their bullion value. Editor Watterson seems to be getting shaky in the legs. Why didn't the silver dollars depreciate before Charles Foster began to redeem them in gold?

The south is selling corn to the west. Just think of that!

The hurricane that has been browsing around St. Thomas was knocking at Florida's door yesterday. The prophets advise us to keep our weather eye open.

It is a very serious display of ignorance for The Courier-Journal to say that free coinage means that the government shall take 371¼ grains of silver and give a dollar for it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Colored American, a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., demands a colored national commissioner to aid the colored people in preparing their exhibition for the Cotton States and International exposition.

Major Handy writes in The New York Mail and Express: "Hon. Benjamin Wood strolled into a cafe where I was sitting a night or two ago, and took a midnight supper with his wife and daughter. To see him was to turn back the pages of memory twenty-five or thirty years, when I looked upon him as a veteran in statesmanship and journalism. During the war of the rebellion Ben Wood, as a congressman, was looked upon by the southern people as a friend through thick and thin, and his newspaper, the weekly edition of The New York News, was about the only medium of safe correspondence between confederates in the south and their friends in the north. Personals inserted in the Richmond papers with 'New York News please copy,' were copied without money and without price, and the entire column of war personals in The News was frequently republished in the newspapers of Richmond and Charleston. It was through this channel that prisoners of war on either side made known to their friends in what particular place they were incarcerated, sent messages of affection and told their needs. After the war, when every ex-confederate who could raise the money and get permission to come to New York did so; the first man whom they sought was Ben Wood. They rarely came to him in vain. He gave the refugees thousands of dollars, and whenever he could, helped them to positions in which they could make a living. His own office was so filled with these refugees on salary that they fairly stumbled over each other, and there was not desk room enough to go around.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

At the democratic mass meeting held in Thomson Dr. Sterling Gibson was unanimously nominated for the legislature and has accepted the nomination. The McDuffie Journal says of him:

"Influential, high-toned and honorable, he is one of the best, most intelligent and conservative citizens of our county, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and a candidate whom all of the democrats and many populists will enthusiastically support."

The Savannah News scores this point:

"Has any populist on the stump, candidate or orator for glory, shown where, by populist success, the state government of Georgia could be improved or the taxes reduced? So far from reducing taxes, they say they want to spend something like $1,000,000 for free schoolbooks and tax the people to pay for them. Free schoolbooks are very desirable to those who pay no taxes; but the taxpayers—the people who support the state government—are already sufficiently burdened."

The Americus Times-Recorder says:

"Collector Dunn could give no accurate figures last night as to the proportion of whites and blacks registered, but was of the opinion that it stood 1,600 whites to 1,000 blacks. As a large proportion of the colored voters have always voted with the white people, the above estimate would indicate a democratic majority of from 600 to 800 in the coming elections."

Says The Brunswick Times:

"Independent and poulist candidates are beginning to withdraw from the field in various counties of the state. This is a bad year for democratic opposition in Georgia."

Says The Macon Telegraph:

"The democrats can carry Bibb by 3,500 majority if every democrat in the county does his duty as easily with a populist in every polling place as it can without."

Three hundred and fifty colored men of Bulloch county have signed and issued an address to the colored people of Georgia, in which they declare they will not support Hines.

Brunswick will have a tremendous democratic rally on Thursday night, September 27th. It will eclipse any heretofore held.

The Hustler of Rome says that from all over the seventh comes tidings bringing strong assurances of the growing strength of John W. Maddox. From the very first it has been only a question of majority.

THE SENATORIAL RACE.

Says The Lee County Enterprise:

"The next United States senator from Georgia must be straight on the financial question—the only question of any importance before the people of this country. Hon. A. O. Bacon is the man; he will do to trust; but then the people know it, and nearly enough of them have spoken already to elect him to the senate."

A correspondent of The Washington Gazette says of Mr. Garrard:

"Hon. L. F. Garrard is the proper man to elect United States senator. State banks are a hobby with him like abolition was with Wendell Phillips. Garrard would never rest until they were emancipated or the tax on them was repealed. In my humble judgment the prosperity of the farmers of the south is in the repeal of this unconstitutional tax and the establishment of state banks."

Says The Americus Times-Recorder:

"Senator Walsh is talking plain democratic doctrine without mincing matters, and his speeches will be valuable to the democratic party in the state."

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Telfair Enterprise: Cotton is rolling into town at a rapid rate, and planters are canceling their obligations right along. We are glad to know that they have the cotton to meet all indebtedness, and are anxious to pay the last red. Such a policy will soon bring peace and plenty in the land.

Swainsboro Pine Forest: The farmers are bringing in their cotton. While prices are low down they are not near so badly in debt as they were last year. They will be in excellent shape for next year.

Cochran Telegram: With plenty of corn in the cribs and lots of meat in the smokehouses, Pulaski's farmers are snapping their fingers at old Daddy Hard Times and wearing their hats with the brim turned up behind.

Buena Vista Patriot: A farmer with a crib full of corn, a barn full of hay and fodder and plenty of fat hogs is in good fix, even if cotton is low.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

South and West.

Wind a-blowin' in the west
Forty mile a minute;
Folks, they never feel at rest—
All o' them are in it!

But in Georgia roses grow;
Fifteen hundred mile from snow!
Sweet vines clingin',
Soft winds singin',
Everywhere you go!

Cyclone's howlin' in the west—
Houses topsy-turvy!
Folks that's there has faith to spare—
Must be mighty nervy!

But in Georgia, day and night
Suns an' stars a-beamin' bright;
Blacksnakes creepin',
Farmers reapin'—
Ain't old Georgia out o' sight?

Two Georgia editors recently inherited large fortunes. They not only broke the record in this, but failed to devote the proceeds of their vast estates to the enlargement of their newspapers. Indeed, one of them went out of the business altogether.

Not That Kind of Settling.

Subscriber—I have just heard that fifty people are coming to settle here.

Editor—Thank the Lord! John, make out the bills.

Hamilton Jay, of The Florida Times-Union, should pack several dozen of his charming poems under the covers of a book bearing his name. The public wants his poems in a more permanent form.

Can't Phase Him.

And the summer hotel is closed,
And the landlord jumps into his boots;
His assets are heavy:
He smiles at the levy
On second-hand bathing suits.

He will open again next year,
And the usual rates will be charged;
But he holds in advisement
This new advertisement:
"Free baths and the ocean enlarged!"

Manager Knowles, of The Rome Tribune, is constantly making improvements in his paper. Sunday's edition was a notable one, and was one of the largest newspapers ever published in the city of Rome. The Tribune is a success at last.

A Riddle.

This life's a funny riddle,
Full o' changes, full o' chance;
You must keep time to the fiddle,
An' must pay for every dance.

But whatever may be comin',
As the old world turns about,
When we hear the fiddle hummin'
We kin kinder dance it out!

A $60 office frequently gets a $600 man. It's not the money; the object is to beat the other fellow.

Georgia is coming to the front.—Exchange. The fact is, she arrived there some time ago, and is now well acclimated.

"Here's Luck!"

The country smiles
For many miles;
Hope is not too beguiling;
But low or high,
And wet or dry,
It's good to keep on smiling!

It is rumored that Colonel Cockerill, of The New York Advertiser, is coming south with that English committee. The colonel is always welcome. While here he will be the guest of Major Gore Hampton.

"Mr. Fleming's Map."

From The Meriwether Vindicator.

In the interest of his candidacy for the speakership, Hon. W. H. Fleming, of Augusta, has issued a circular and map of the state on which a vertical line is drawn north and south through the state, another east and west through Macon, and still another parallel to the last through Dahlonega, cutting off a tier of counties on the north. Between these last two lines and west of the north and south vertical line, including Macon and Gainesville, he claims are to be found all the state institutions, capital, the state colleges, blind and deaf and dumb asylums, as well as the residences of the state officers.

As Mr. Fleming bases his claims for the speakership, in his race against Hon. H. W. Hill, largely upon the ground that Mr. Hill lives in the area marked out, let us look into the matter a little.

Take Richmond county and see what she has had. The State university at Athens was founded long before Mr. Fleming was born and the state asylum also before he saw the light, so that we will not go back as far as he has gone.

Let us look at Richmond county just before and since the war. As judges of the supreme court Richmond county has had Ebenezer Starnes, C. J. Jenkins, W. W. Montgomery; governor, C. J. Jenkins; president of the constitutional convention of 1877, Charles J. Jenkins; comptroller general for fifteen years, W. A. Wright, who had to change his residence to Atlanta while filling the office; presidents of the senate, A. J. Miller, John S. Davidson; speakers of the house, C. J. Jenkins, Joseph B. Cumming; president pro tem. of the senate, John S. Davidson; of the house, Martin V. Calvin; judges of the superior court, A. J. Miller, H. D. D. Twiggs, Claiborne Snead, William Gibson, H. C. Roney; present candidate for supreme court judge, Major Joseph Ganahl; solicitors general, Salem Dutcher, Boykin Wright; congressmen, George T. Barnes, J. C. C. Black; United States senator, Patrick Walsh; J. C. C. Black and Pat Walsh are candidates for re-election.

Let it be noted that the map of Mr. Fleming includes thirty counties, while we have put in the balance against them Richmond county alone. If Mr. Fleming's map and circular prove anything, they show that the single county of Richmond—only one county—makes a strong showing of office-holders when compared with the thirty other counties included in Mr. Fleming's map.

We have no complaint to urge against Richmond county or any of her gifted sons who in the high offices they have filled have honored the state and illustrated Richmond county. We only give a list made out solely from memory to show the numerous offices held by Augusta men and to modestly cite the fact that the list in numbers presents a strong showing when placed alongside the list presented by Mr. Fleming's circular as coming from thirty other counties.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

Buena Vista Patriot: General Evans is being lionized in his work for democracy wherever he makes speeches. He is a true man in every sense of the word, and is a power among the people.

McDuffie Journal: Congressman Black is in capital trim for the campaign and is visiting the different counties of his district for the purpose of meeting the people and giving an account of his stewardship. His record is unassailable.

Griffin News: Colonel Robert Whitfield is receiving deserved tributes of praise for the manful fight he is making for the democratic ticket, though defeated for congress. While many men with less grievances are inclined to sulk, Mr. Whitfield is delivering some of the finest speeches of the campaign.

Augusta Chronicle: Mr. Marion J. Verdery, of New York, has been chosen to deliver the annual literary address at the State university next year. A better selection could not have been made. Mr. Verdery is a scholarly gentleman and a fine orator, and his address will no doubt be a gem.

Macon Telegraph: Hon. Jerry Hollis, of Bibb county, has announced himself as a candidate for the position of principal keeper of the penitentiary. There are few men in Georgia, not in public life, who have a wider circle of acquaintances than Mr. Hollis, or who are more universally liked. Should Governor Atkinson see his way clear to appoint Mr. Hollis, it would be gratifying to his many friends, and the office would be filled to the satisfaction of the people of the state.

AT WORK ON THE PLANS.

Architects Are Busy Making Drawings for the Government Building.

Washington, September 24.—(Special.)—The draughtsmen of the treasury department were put to work today on the plans for the government building of the Cotton States and International exposition. Professor Dabney, chairman of the board of commissioners, said today that the members of the board would meet to organize next Friday. It will be unnecessary to meet before then, because no specifications of the new building will be ready for their inspection.

I called on the chief of the draughting division this afternoon and found several young architects busy outlining the plans for the building. Several will be submitted to the board, one of which will be decided upon. They are all light, graceful structures, covering an area of from forty to fifty thousand square feet.

Secretary Herbert has returned and will name the representative on the board for that department within a few days.

MAJOR TYLER ELECTED.

He Is Chief of the Department of Transportation—That Spanish Club.

The executive committee of the exposition met yesterday and transacted considerable business. Major E. L. Tyler was formally chosen a vice president and made chief of the department of transportation.

That Spanish Club.

The proposition to organize a Spanish club in this city, recently published in The Constitution, has met with very favorable comment. The object, as before stated, is to aid in accomplishing the purpose of the exposition so far as it relates to securing Spanish American trade.

St. Louis has a Spanish club, which was organized several years ago, and through its influence that city has established a flourishing trade with Mexico, Cuba and Central America. The club is regularly organized, with officers, constitution and bylaws, and rooms fitted up for club purposes. The membership consists of three classes—active, educational and honorary. The institution is maintained by the membership fees. The active members have the benefit of the bureau of information concerning all matters pertaining to trade with those countries, and the privilege of the correspondence department, which is for the purpose of translating letters, etc., from Spanish into English and vice versa. The educational class has the benefit of instruction in the Spanish language.

At present the benefit to be derived from the active membership may not appeal very strongly to the merchants and manufacturers of this city, but, assuming that they intend to follow up the advantages which it is the object of the exposition to afford them for extending their trade into Spanish American countries, it will be only a little more than a year before such a bureau of information and translating agency will be a necessity, therefore, there should be a movement inaugurated at once to establish such an institution. The educational feature, at least, should be started now, and the other departments can be added later if the business men are not ready for it now. However, there should be an organization of those who intend to make an effort to secure trade in those countries, even if it is only an informal or social club, in order that the difficulty of communication with the Spanish exhibitors and visitors who do not speak English may be removed. There may be interpreters galore here for the occasion, but the fact remains that the firm or individual who pays the foreign visitors the compliment to learn their language will be amply repaid in good will, and consequently in trade.

Senor A. Bezia de Bordes, the principal of the Berlitz school of languages, has very kindly offered to make a special rate of tuition to the educational department, which will probably be the only department for a time. However, it is proposed to organize and hold meetings of a social order at stated times during the year intervening between now and the opening of the exposition. At these meetings topics of interest concerning Spanish-American countries, their governments, current history and social customs will be discussed, so that there may be an element, or circle, in this city that is familiar with those people, and, therefore, able to contribute to the interest of their visit to the exposition, and thus form a basis for further social and commercial relations with them.

Applications for membership, or inquiries for information concerning the Spanish club may be addressed to Miss Marie Wilson, 81 Walton street, city, or she can be seen personally at the exposition offices.

Those Floral Prizes.

The floral committee desires it stated that the cups mentioned in the premium list published in Sunday's Constitution are elegant silver premium cups, made to special order, and ranging in value from $25 to $50 each. They will be handsomely engraved with the name of the donors.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLR.

Are We Civilized?

Editor Constitution—About sixteen miles from the city of Los Angeles, and in Los Angeles county, is the village of Whittier, one of the prettiest in southern California. Here is located and conducted in the most admirable manner a "boys' reformatory." Here child criminals and incorrigibles are sent. They receive an elementary education in books and practical training in the various industries by which men make an honest living. I have read with deep interest the recent discussion in The Constitution concerning the best treatment of child criminals. Nothing can be more impolitic or uneconomic than our present plan of placing them in prison with hardened criminals. The state actually sends them, at public expense, to a school of vice. With nearly all these the state must deal again, and at greater expense. Our plan is simply senseless.

Morally, it is infamous. Nothing can be more unjust, nothing can be meaner. Society may have the right to punish a child; it has no right to lock him up with hardened and matured criminals. The right to punish does not involve the right to ruin. The right to imprison does not involve the right to send to hell.

A true civilization, to say nothing of a true Christianity, could not endure the sight of little children imprisoned with the most vicious of criminals. So long as we do these things we are only semi-civilized.

If Georgia will not establish a reformatory, let Fulton county do it. Fulton county is abundantly able to do this wise and good thing. And Fulton needs it. If Fulton keeps on with the old plan of sending her bad children to a school of vice she will have to build a new and larger jail very frequently.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

Oxford, Ga.

Man's Egotism.

From The Boston Transcript.

There was a man walking by, and he was thinking what a perfect looking fellow he was, and he was therefore serene and happy. But he would not have been, perhaps, had he heard the remarks of the animals: "His ears are too small," said the ass; the elephant thought his legs too slender, and the giraffe exlaimed, "Mercy, what a short neck!"

A QUESTION OF LAW.

It Came Up Over Sheriff Barnes's Refusal to Surrender Myers.

THE CORONER SENT FOR HIM

But the Sheriff Refused the Request, and Today a Formal Application Will Be Made to Judge Lumpkin.

Sheriff Barnes's refusal to surrender Will Myers upon demand of Coroner Paden, who wanted the young man to appear before the jury of inquest, raised an interesting question yesterday.

Myers was taken to jail yesterday and a few hours later when he was wanted by Coroner Paden Sheriff Barnes refused to surrender him to the officers. In the meantime there was no little anxiety displayed by those in the courtroom awaiting the young prisoner's arrival.

When the officers had been gone sometime it became rumored that he had been lynched, but as this had a touch of the improbable about it it was not generally believed or entertained.

Word soon reached the coroner that the sheriff had refused to countenance the removal of the prisoner, as he had him in his care, and he did not propose to take any risks in the matter. The sheriff stated, however, that it was possible to secure the alleged murderer by an application to the judge for an order to the desired effect.

The officers had previously telephoned to the jail and the jailers kept the wires warm trying to get communication with Sheriff Barnes. Judge Lumpkin was communicated with by the sheriff's office, and he stated that he had received no formal application for Myers's presence before the coroner's jury, and, of course, could do or say nothing until he had received some official notice of what Coroner Paden wanted. He stated that when the formal application was made he would give it due consideration.

Judge Lumpkin Refused to Talk.

A Constitution reporter called at the residence of Judge Lumpkin last night and interviewed him regarding the Myers matter.

"It is understood, Judge Lumpkin, that you refused to permit Myers to be taken before the coroner's jury," was suggested.

"That is incorrect," replied the judge. "I have not refused to allow Myers to be taken before the coroner's jury. In fact, no formal application has been made to me for the person of Myers."

"Haven't you been informed that he was wanted?"

"I will not deny," replied Judge Lumpkin, "that information has reached me that Myers was wanted to go before the coroner's jury, but it came to me simply through a message from a deputy sheriff. When the proper formal application is made by those who want the prisoner I will give it the proper consideration. Before then I have nothing to say nor any comments to make."

"Isn't there a law governing the jurisdiction of a coroner, and defining his powers?" was asked.

"I don't care to talk about the matter at all," was Judge Lumpkin's answer, "and would prefer that you do not interrogate me. I may have to pass upon an application in the morning, and would not like to call attention to any law or any precedent."

Coroner Paden and His Views.

Coroner Paden was seen last night also, and seemed to be of the opinion that he could get Myers tomorrow upon making the proper application.

"If we can get Myers tomorrow," he said, "we will hold a further session. If we fail to get him we may have other witnesses, and it is very likely that there will be a session. But I believe that we will get Myers."

A NATIVE OF CHINA.

Mr. Arthur J. Allen, Son of the Missionary, in the City.

Mr. Arthur J. Allen, a son of the famous Chinese missionary, Young J. Allen, of this city, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Although a son of Georgia parents, Mr. Allen was born in Shanghai, and has spent all of his life there with the exception of five years spent at Emory college. He speaks Chinese like a native, and is well up on all matters pertaining to both China and Japan.

Young Mr. Allen has a distinctly foreign air. He wears a dark, carefully trimmed and very pointed beard. His features are large, and there is a foreign touch to his conversation. He has just returned from Florida, where one of his brothers resides, and expects to leave in a few days for China.

He is taking an extremely active interest in the war between China and Japan, and is much interested in the outcome. He thinks that the final result of it will be an arbitration by foreign powers—Russia and England.

"I received a letter from my father a few days ago," he said. "It was written nearly a month ago. He said that Japan had won every decisive battle, and that the people in Shanghai were very much excited. The foreigners were especially stirred up, as they feared that they might be set upon. Shanghai is protected by gunboats now.

"I would like to see the war ended. Trade is practically at a standstill while it lasts; but I expect great results to accrue to China from it. It will wake that nation up. It will open up new commerce for that country. China holds to the old conservative notions.

The Chinese people are exceedingly shrewd in money matters. They know dollars and cents. They are the Jews of the east. They are not progressive nor so modern as the Japanese, but they've a lot more business sense. They are shrewder in money matters than in any other thing.

"The Japanese are getting very modern. They are copying western manners and dress, and that country is several grades higher than China.

"Shanghai is a very pleasant city in which to live. There are a lot of Englishmen, Americans, Welshmen and Danes there, and we have a society of over 500. We give dinners, entertainments and social gatherings at frequent intervals, and our social life is quite pleasant. Tennis is a popular form of amusement.

"Life is easy there. The Englishmen in business there live easy lives, combining business with pleasure. They do not rush or hurry. I want to get back, and am expectantly waiting for the war to take one turn or another. I shall start back soon, any way.

"The work in which my father is engaged is translating English literature into Chinese so that it will reach the statesmen and leaders of thought in the Chinese empire. They read very little foreign literature—that's the way to reach them."

Mr. Allen was standing at a soda fount yesterday when a Chinaman passed. He called out to the laundryman in Chinese. The almon-eyed fellow quickly turned. Mr. Allen repeated the remark. The Chinaman shook his head and passed on.

He does not understand me," said Mr. Allen. "He speaks Cantonese."

Preparation for a Long Seige.

From The Boston Globe.

The Chinese army officers in Corea have telegraphed home to get their winter flannels. It is evidently going to be a tedious war.

N OF LAW.

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IT'S DARK FOR MYERS

It Is Now Believed That He Alone Killed Crowley.

THE OTHER FOUR MEN RELEASED

Few Developments Yesterday—Coroner's Jury in Session During the Day—A Session Today.

In the concluding chapters of the Crowley tragedy it now seems that youthful Will Myers will have to play the ugly role of a branded criminal.

The words of his own mouth, as well as nearly every detail of the tragedy, point to him with terrible distinctness as the sole perpetrator of the deed.

Through the maze of theories and conflicting statements, Myers looms in the public judgment with the brand of Cain upon him. The detectives have dismissed Brown Allen from their minds as a myth—the dark creation of a guilty mind.

The facts speak for themselves. Myers's statements since he has been under arrest do not tally. Here are some of the statements he has made:

To Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati, taken down by his stenographer: "Several months ago I met Brown Allen, a gambler. I fell in love with his pretty sister. While visiting at her home one night we were in a room together—door locked. Allen burst in and at the point of a pistol made me agree to give him $250. Gave him $35. He told me to see my friend Crowley and get money. If I could not get money, get Crowley's mules. I went to Crowley, but he would give neither money nor mules. Then it was fixed for me to get Crowley to a man who wanted to buy some mules. I wanted to weaken, but Allen would not let me. We went to a place called Westwood and Crowley was shown to a small hill. Allen was in waiting and killed him."	To Atlanta newspaper men Saturday and Sunday: "Two weeks ago I met Brown Allen on corner at Beermann's. He introduced himself. We went to Inman Park, where I met a pretty girl named Emma Brown. The next day I met her again at the same place. Suddenly Allen came upon us, pistol in hand and demanded $250. I was scared and promised. The girl disappeared. I went to the park again with him. He shot at me twice about the money. He told me about Crowley and demanded that I get his mules. I did it. I did not think he meant to kill Crowley or I would have killed him. I did not see the killing. I drove him to the Westview street car line. I have never talked to Brown Allen but four times."
To reporters and detectives: "Brown Allen told me about Crowley's mules three or four days before I went to Roswell."	To reporters and detectives: "I suppose it was about ten days ago that I wrote that letter to Stewart & Bowden about selling them the four mules."
"Brown Allen said he wanted me to trade some land for four mules"	Myers's letter to Stewart & Bowden, written nearly two weeks ago: "I have on hand two teams of mules, about as good as can be found anywhere; would like to get clear of them before winter. If you wish to buy them, I will guarantee you good profits."
"Brown Allen made me go to see Mr. Walker about selling the mules. That was early in the morning, before I went out to Westwood."	Mr. Walker before the coroner's jury: "Myers came to my place about 10:30 in the morning to sell the mules. He waited about thirty minutes for my brother. He came to me about ten days before that to sell me four mules that he said he had at Roswell and that he had been working at a sawmill."
Myers: "I did not know that Crowley had any money at all. I bought his ticket to Atlanta."	Mr. Broadwell, before the coroner's jury: "Myers saw Forrest take out his red pocket-book on Tuesday morning."

Yesterday's Developments.

The coroner's jury took up its work of investigation yesterday morning. The day was spent in examining witnesses. Little of material significance transpired.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. George A. Wiley, one of the jurymen, the proceedings were delayed until 10 o'clock a. m. and Mr. H. M. Patterson was sworn to act in his place.

None of the testimony developed anything that has not already appeared in print, except the statements of Chief Wright, Detective Cason and a negro barber by the name of Charley Ligon.

Everything that was brought out in the examination of the several witnesses practically eliminated B. E. Drake, Charles Jones and J. W. Conley, who were detained at police headquarters for investigation, from the case.

The evidence of Detectives Wright and Cason and Ligon, the negro barber, was such as to nearly demolish the strange Brown Allen.

Captain Wright and Mr. Cason swore point blank that they believed no one figured in the Crowley murder save Myers, and they supported the theory with some very damaging evidence.

The facts laid before the jury by them yesterday morning showed that a clue had developed which they investigated with startling results.

This was to the effect that first, only two tracks led from the persimmon tree where Myers admits the buggy stopped, to the place where Crowley's dead body was found; that only one track led from the body back to the buggy and that said track fits Myers's foot and shoe perfectly.

Second, their testimony united in confirming the theory that two other tracks heretofore figuring as circumstantial evidence did not approach within forty feet of the spot where Crowley's dead body was found; third that they were made before the killing occurred and by hunters or other parties who could not have had any connection with the murder, as the tracks were sprinkled with the rain that fell earlier in the morning.

Fourth, they also brought out the fact that a gully near the spot was crossed by Myers and Crowley; that one of them fell down and muddied his pants, and that the tracks made by that person fit the shoes of Myers.

Following these witnesses was Charley Ligon, a negro barber at 17 North Broad street, who testified that he cleaned red mud or clay from the pants and shoes of Myers at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder and that Myers explained the presence of the mud by saying that he was kicked by a mule. The testimony of Detective Cason was to the effect that Myers accounted for the mud by saying that he got it on himself from the buggy wheels after getting out to let down the check rein of the horse he was driving.

The Afternoon Session.

At half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner's jury assembled in the detectives' room at police headquarters. There was a good crowd on hand and every feature of the testimony was heard attentively.

Charley Jones was the first witness examined. In detail the statement of Jones did not differ from his account which he has given every day since his arrest.

"I saw Myers that day," he said. "He was standing at the entrance of Kelley & Dunn's when I walked past. I think that he was standing there talking to the fruit stand boy.

"No, I said nothing to him in the world, except to speak to him. I said 'howdy,' and he spoke back to me. When I came out of the store again he had gone. I am certain I had no conversation with him."

"Have you seen him since that time?" one of the jurors asked.

Jones said that he had not.

"Did Myers ever say anything to you about having some mules?"

"Yes, he came into the store about a week, I think, before the murder was committed and said that he had four good mules to sell and that he would charge $300 for them. I told him that I had nothing to do with the mule trade and that he should go to either Mr. Kelley of Mr. Dunn. I think that he went to Mr. Kelley afterwards. I never said anything to him about any one having any mules to sell."

"Do you know about Myers going to Cincinnati some time ago?" asked Foreman Giles.

"Yes, he and I used to be right good friends. We went together a good deal. One day about three months ago I offered to lend him some money to go to the show and he said that he did not want any and pulled out a big roll of bills. The next thing I knew he was away from the city. I heard that he had gone to Cincinnati.

"One of the barbers at his father's shop told me after that that his father had gone to Cincinnati for him."

"Did you receive a telegram from him on that trip?"

"Not that I remember." I won't be positive of it."

Here Jones was questioned closely by the jury. He told everything in a clear and explicit manner.

"Did you ever say anything to Myers about a man named Winn up there at Roswell having any mules to sell?"

"No, I did not, for I knew no such man. I was never in Roswell in my life. I don't know the people up in that section."

He was asked if he was anywhere in the direction of West End the day of the murder.

"I was out there at the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia shops," he replied. "That was as close as I was to West End that day."

Jones contradicted the statement of Myers that they were mad with each other. He said that Myers did not tell him to step to h—l. "If you want me to," he said, "I can give to you a detailed statement as to just where I was at every minute of the day."

Conductor Smith on the Stand.

Conductor H. D. Smith, who was the witness that caused the arrest of Conley, said that he knew Conley, but that he did not know Myers. Conley was seen by him on the day of the murder. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning. They were at the corner of the carshed. Conley told him that he was going to return to Chattanooga at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The next time he saw Conley was when his train pulled out in the afternoon. He did not see him talking to any one except a man who was in the brewery business in Chattanooga.

Myers was on the train, too. He stood on the rear platform most of the time. When the train got to Chattanooga he thought that he saw Conley and Myers talking. He could not be positive.

B. E. Drake was called in. His story was the same that he has told before.

She Saw Three Men.

One of the most interesting witnesses examined during the evening was Fannie Thomas, a woman who lives in Westwood park, near the scene of the murder. She was positive that she saw three men drive to the place in a buggy. They went across the dam.

"I saw them drive there," she went on, "and they all got out of the buggy. I saw them go over the hill and I saw them come back like they were looking for some one or watching. Then I heard the pistol shot. The cold chills went all over me, for I felt then just like some one had been murdered.

"It was about 10 o'clock and I was picking up wood. I saw two men come back. One of them got off at the end of the car line near the park and the other one drove on to town."

Several times the woman contradicted herself. She said that a Mr. Wilson was the first man that mentioned the affair to her and he said that he had seen three men also.

A Good Friend of Myers.

Gus Moreland, the young man who runs the tenpin alley on Marietta street, interested the jury with a detailed account of his intimate relations with Myers. He told how Myers went to Roswell and came back a changed man to him; how he suspected him of stealing his pistol and how he came to the Aragon before making his escape Tuesday and had a game of pool.

"I have known Will Myers," he said, "a long time. He was one of my best friends. The day of the murder I was playing pool at the Aragon. Myers came in. He had on a new suit. I said to him: 'Great Scott man, where did you get that?' He said that he had bought it. We played pool for some time and Myers afterwards played with a drummer and lost about six games. About half-past 1 o'clock he went away. I don't know what way he took. Myers used to roll tenpins for the house. He was strong and a good roller. He went up to Roswell and after he came back he was a changed man. He was glum and didn't say much. I missed my pistol one day. I spoke to him about it. I was of the opinion that he stole it. Next day he came in and showed some of the boys three silver dollars. About two weeks ago he said something about mules. He told some of the boys he was going to sell some mules and get some money. One day he rode out in the country and went to see a blacksmith. He asked if anybody out there had any mules to sell. I thought that he was some kind of agent. He told me that he was agent for Jones's stable.

"He never told me about any girl at Inman Park. He would not go out to see the girls much. I used to try to make him, but he would not go."

Conley Comes Forth.

J. W. Conley was brought in. He told a convincing story of his trip to Atlanta and what he had done here.

After Conley, Mr. J. W. Bricken, the bookkeeper for Stewart & Bowden, testified concerning the hiring of the buggy by Myers and his return without Crowley.

Could Not Get Myers.

After some discussion it was decided that it would be best for the coroner's jury to examine Will Myers and a guard was sent over to the jail. The jailer refused to let him go without an order from the sheriff. Sheriff Barnes was notified and he said that it was impossible for him to let Myers out without the judge's permission. A request was written and sent by Sergeant Slaughter to Judge Lumpkin. The judge did not order Myers's delivery. Over this there was much discussion by the jurymen.

The Prisoners Released.

Before adjourning the jury ordered the release of all men under arrest except Myers. No verdict was reached and the jury adjourned subject to call. It is probable that they will assemble again today, when an attempt will be made to have Myers to testify.

The four men who had been arrested as accessory, were by special order exonerated and released. Myers did not care. He was munching a nice beefsteak from a supper tray when the result of the inquest was made known to him. It had no effect on his appetite or his nerves.

Late in the afternoon Charley Jones, J. W. Conley and B. E. Drake were all turned loose. A telegram from Chief Connolly to Birmingham also ordered the release of Ben Allen, who was arrested in that place Sunday. A large crowd of friends were about the police station to greet each man as he filed out to fresh air and freedom again. All of them were happy and the glad thought that they were at last exonerated and free shut out any idea of what they had suffered during their brief confinement.

Mr. Moyers at Work.

Mr. W. T. Moyers, who is to defend Will Myers, put in some hard work for his client. Since he has been retained he has been at work energetically. He has cleared five men of the charge of murder and hopes to acquit Myers.

WITH THE RAILROADS

The Central Comes Next in the Movement of Reorganization by the Southern.

MR. COMER ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK

He Says the Plans for the Reorganization of the Georgia Central Will Be Speedily Executed—Other News and Gossip.

Receiver H. M. Comer, of the Central railroad, was in the city yesterday on his way to New York to take in hand some important business relative to the reorganization of the property.

For some reason there has been considerable delay in the progress of the plans for the reorganization of the Central. The plans have been laid and have been announced long ago, but nothing has ever been done, so far as the public knows with respect to the execution of those plans.

It is a matter in which there is a world of interest in this region of the south. The stockholders of the Central would like very much to know just when and how the reorganization will be shaped.

They want to know to what extent the Central stock will remain in the hands of the individuals about over the states of Georgia and South Carolina. Much of the stock was once scattered about over Georgia in the hands of farmers. There is still a fair amount of it held by individuals in this state.

When Mr. Comer was seen yesterday by The Constitution and asked when the Central will undergo the process of reorganization, he said:

"There has been great delay in the matter already, due to the absence from New York of the promoters of the scheme all the past summer. I have been to New York once or twice and have not been able at any time to find a single one of the men behind the plan of reorganization of the Central in the city. Things have been so awfully dull there I saw it was of no use to be running around on this mission and have thus nothing new to report concerning the plan of reorganization.

"The Central is sure to be placed on its feet very soon, I think. The time is uncertain. Hardly before Christmas. It depends upon how matters stand in New York, and that it what I am going there to inquire about now. I do not think there is any immediate hurry. The Central is jogging along very satisfactorily at present as matters stand."

"Will the Southern railway have the management of the Central?" was asked.

"It certainly will have the power to do so if it chooses to and railroads usually use that power whenever they have it. At any meeting of the stockholders of the Central the Southern can sway the policy of the road and declare upon what basis of management it shall be run. This, by reason of the fact that it will simply have more votes than all the other stockholders combined."

"There will be no joining of the two companies—the Central and the Southern?"

"No. The Central will be reorganized on a different plan to that by which the old Richmond and Danville and the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia were taken in by the Southern. The Central will not be robbed of its organization, nor of its name. It will be reorganized as the Cenral Railroad of Georgia. It will have its own president, its own general manager, its own traffic men. It will be a separate and distinct company from the Southern."

"Will the earnings go into the treasury of the Southern?"

"No. The Central's earnings will be reported to the Central's own treasurer and will be held in the Central's own pocket. All the Southern will have to do with the Central's earnings will be to draw its dividends just as any other stockholder of the company. If there is no dividend the Southern, like any other stockholder, will have nothing."

Mr. Comer declares that, in his opinion, the reorganizers of the Central will all be in New York at this period of the year and will be ready to take up the scheme for a speedy finish.

General Sam Thomas, Colonel Thomas F. Ryan, Drexel, Morgan & Co., the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Company and other associated capital will be behind the reorganization and the fact is clear that there will be no lack of funds.

A Great Meeting in Cincinnati.

Many of the passenger agents of Atlanta left yesterday to attend a great meeting of general passener agents of America to be held in Cincinnati beginning today.

The meeting is for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of equalizing the rates to winter resorts.

The recent meeting of the rate committee of the Southern Passenger Association, held in New York, fixed the winter tourist rates at 2 cents a mile both ways.

This, of course, will only be good over the lines that lead to Florida through the territory of the Southern Passenger Association. It was afterwards decided to have a general meeting of general passenger agents of all the lines in this country, north, east, south and west.

They will endeavor to come to some agreement as to what to do to equalize the winter tourist rates in all quarters of the country.

Atlanta will be represented at the meeting by S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern; Mr. Charley Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, and others.

The Cincinnati Extension.

The minority holders of bonds of the Cincinnati Extension (formerly known as the Cincinnati Southern railroad) have ratified the agreement recently made with the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee. The agreement provides for the purchase by the committee of all the minority bonds, payment to be made in securities of the Southern railway to the extent of 30 per cent in bonds and 77½ per cent in preferred stock. The foreclosure suit on the Cincinnati Extension will now be pushed speedily to a close. A syndicate has been formed to furnish the funds to complete the purchase of the collateral now deposited with the Central Trust Company, by which the extension will be secured in the interest of the Southern railroad. Holders of the Extension bonds will have the privilege of taking an interest in this syndicate through their committee. The total issue of the Cincinnati Extension bonds is $6,000,000. The party represented by Baron Erlanger and the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton people are understood to control about $3,033,000 bonds. The acquisition of the Cincinnati Southern will round out the new Southern railway system in a satisfactory manner and leave only the Central of Georgia yet to be secured for the perfection of the new company. It is believed that affairs are moving in that direction to the satisfaction of the Southern railway interests.

The Seaboard Responsible.

The responsibility of the damages incurred by the wreck of two passenger trains at Chester, where the Seaboard Air-Line and the Southern railway cross, has been placed upon the Seaboard by the arbitrators who have had the matter under consideration for many months.

The damage, however, does not run up to one-third the amount stated in recent newspaper articles.

The collision occurred many months ago. The two trains ran together on the crossing, and it has been ascertained since then that neither of the trains had stopped at the crossing according to law.

One was on the track and the other plunged into it. The sleeping cars were badly torn and several people were injured. It was agreed by both of the roads, the Seaboard and the Richmond and Danville (now the Southern) at the time that they should jointly pay the damage and make all settlements on the spot. This was done and the matter was then referred to the arbitrators to settle the question as to who should pay the damages, or if both should pay, which of the roads should pay the most.

The arbitrators were H. S. Haynes, vice president of the Plant system; Henry Douglas, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio, and M. K. King, general manager of the Norfolk Southern. After a careful consideration of the case before them, the arbitrators have decided that the Seaboard people should settle the damage claims and the Southern is not held responsible at all. The damages only amount to $7,200 and not $50,000 according to some reports. It was a very serious wreck, however, and might have caused extreme disaster.

An Underground Electric Car System.

One of the most interesting exhibits to be before the delegates to the coming convention of street railway men in this city will probably be the patent for an underground electric car system.

The device is in the hands of Philadelphia capitalists, who will show it to the public for the first time at the Atlanta convention.

It is claimed for the patent by the promoters that it will do away with the dangers of the overhead trolley wires. Mr George Lodge, one of the owners of the new electric system, has written Mr. Henry L. Cave, of this city, that he will have the model on exhibition here on the 12th.

It appears that the car is the same as that now in use on the electric roads, that the motor is the same and that in changing from the present trolley arrangements there will be no interference with the power houses. There is simply a new controlling device, which is placed between the two motors on the trucks in the center of the car, doing away with all feed wires and using nothing for a main line conductor but iron, which is placed between the tracks below the surface of the earth and paved right over.

This conductor is mounted in a pipe similar to that through which water flows, and after it has been placed therein along the right of way the entire pipage, including the conductor, is filled with a cement, making the whole an absolute solid. Nothing will appear on the surface except a sectional inch wide conductor, which, in the center of the roadbed, will come up even with the tread of the rail. The current to operate the system is taken up by the controlling device and distributed to the motors only. By this plan, to use the electrical term, the circuit, both before and behind the car, will be "dead open," making it, it is claimed, utterly impossible for any one to receive an electrical shock.

The system of distribution for the motors provides a ready means, it is said, for getting the current under the ground safely into the car, and in case of a storm it is maintained that all danger is obviated. It is impossible for lightning to get into either the car or the power house from the fact that the current distributed is not continuous, but sectional. The cars are easily reversed and the lighting for the interior is strong and steady. The corrosion of water and gas pipes by electrolysis is prevented and the cost of construction, the present curves and switches not being disturbed, is far less than that of the deadly overhead scheme.

The Atlantic Short Line.

Mr. John R. Young, of Savannah, who is president of the Atlantic Short Line Railway Company, gives it out that work on this road will soon be resumed.

The road is projected to run from Macon to Pineora, a point nineteen miles west of Savannah.

The road is graded between Stillmore and Bruton, a distance of thirty-eight miles, and eleven miles of the track are laid. The road will be an important link to the south and, it is claimed, will soon be ready for operation. It is said that the work of construction will be taken up very soon and that it will be pushed forward to a speedy completion.

JOE OTT TONIGHT.

The Comedian Will Appear in the "Star Gazer" at the Grand.

The "only one" Joe Ott will be the magnet to draw theater-goers to the Grand tonight. He will be seen in the role of Professor Jupiter Mars, in his new farce comedy, "The Star Gazer."

The New Orleans Picayune, in an extended criticism of the play, says:

"Mr. Joe Ott has been here before, and has many admirers here. He is very quaint, and has the trait, rare in farce comedy comedians, of allowing his audience to do the smiling and laughing. In the old fraud of a professor he has a character cut to fit him, though it is only a sketch. His make-up is dismal, and his face wears the old worried look; but he is funnier than ever, and inspires everybody about him to do their best. His new song, 'It's All Right, but It's Awkward,' made an immense hit, and his grotesque dances were applauded to the echo. Mr. Ott has surrounded himself with clever people, who all work hard to make the piece a go. Mr. Phil Ott makes a shifty Mercury, and Mr. Matt Ott does many odd character bits in his tramp part of Sandy Hook. Mr. Joe Harrington is a typical stage Irishman. Mr. Theodore Westman sings well. The ladies are all entertaining. Miss Grey, fated to play a dowager mother, has a splendid, deep contralto voice, almost masculine in its lower notes, which is quite effective in quartet singing. Miss Celia Mathers is very pretty, sings well and wears some fetching gowns. Miss May Jordan, a favorite here, is a fine wing dancer, and there are others in the cast who are very useful. Mr. Ott, his play and his company have made hits, and he deserves his success. The audience last night was something tremendous. The sale of seats was stopped before the curtain went up, because there were none left to sell, and all good standing room was occupied."

Thomas Keene Coming.

Thomas Keene, the great tragedian, is announced for Friday and Saturday at the Grand. It has been many years since Mr. Keene's last visit and his engagement will be doubly welcome to our theater-goers.

Friday night he will present the great historic drama, "Louis XI." At matinee Saturday "The Merchant of Venice." Saturday night the old favorite, "Richard III."

Otis Skinner a Star.

Chicago, September 24.—(Special.)—Otis Skinner accomplished his debut as a star at the Grand opera house tonight in Clyde Fitch's new play, "His Grace de Grammont," with no uncertain success. A brilliant audience greeted him and the pleasure the performance gave was never in doubt. The stronger portions of the play were received with positive enthusiasm, while the comedy excited roars of laughter. Three and four curtain calls honored the star and company at the close of each act.

The play is unquestionably Mr. Fitch's best effort. It combines a story of strong romantic interest with a comedy element of a delightfully humorous character. The dialogue is extremely bright. The situations at the close of the second and third acts are especially strong. The production, which was directed entirely by Mr. Skinner, is very beautiful and elaborate. Historical accuracy has been carefully followed in all the mountings and accessories. The costumes are exquisite, furnishing a charming contrast of color, and are of a degree of richness becoming the court period represented. At the close of the second act a speech was demanded of the new star, in which he paid a glowing tribute to Madame Modjeska.

A GREAT EVENT

Will Be Campobello's Concert for the Children's Ward of the Hospital.

WILL BE THE SEASON'S SOCIAL EVENT

A Most Attractive Entertainment—The House Will Be Crowded from Pit to Dome—The Full Details.

The Campobello concert is already booked as the most interesting society event of the year, and if the ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Grady hospital do not reap a rich harvest from their splendid conception it will not be because the programme will not be the most attractive, in a musical way, that has ever been presented by Atlanta talent.

The concert takes place at the Grand opera house on the 23d of October. Sometime ago Colonel Livingston, of the Third artillery, kindly volunteered his good offices in securing the regimental band for the occasion. If the Third artillery is still in Atlanta at that time its famous band will be an attractive feature of the night's entertainment. If the recently ordered change by which the fifth infantry is to come to Atlanta has taken place by then, the celebrated band of that regiment will take the place of the Artillery band.

Signor Campobello is now engaged in the stupendous work of arranging for the chorus and for the individual features of the concert.

Chorus Voices Wanted.

He requests The Constitution to announce that he wishes to open the concert with a grand chorus from Lucia di Lammermoor. He wants as many as fifty good voices, both male and female, from Atlanta's amateur talent, and asks that all who will volunteer so notify him at his studio in the Grand either today or tomorrow. The chorus so chosen will be specially trained by Signor Campobello, and the event will be made one of the most attractive of the evening's performance. Let it be remembered further that the volunteers in this chorus will be put through a course of expert training by Signor Campobello, who has generously offered to take charge of arrangements for the concert at the request of the ladies of the Grady Hospital Association.

"I am going to arrange a programme," said Signor Campobello yesterday, "that will make one of the most attractive ever offered to an Atlanta audience. It is a good cause, and I am delighted to help the ladies of the hospital. I am going to devote a month's time to it, and I am glad that I have an opportunity to help such a noble charity.

"I have already obtained the consent of some of Atlanta's best musical talent to participate in the programme of the evening, among others being Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burbank, Miss Service, Miss Pierce, Miss Carobel Heidt, Mr. Ed Barnes, Mr. Will Owens, and I am also happy to see that Miss Ella Powell has consented to participate. I shall see others at once. I have also had a talk with Signor Randegger, and I hope that the people of Atlanta will have the pleasure of hearing him on this occasion. Mr. Henry Howell and other well known pianists will also participate. Indeed, it is going to be a musical festival such as Atlanta has never seen, and we are going to fill the Grand opera house from top to bottom."

"What will be style of the musical selections?"

"Oh, we will not confine that to any special feature," replied Signor Campobello. "I hope to make a specialty of some famous old-time operatic airs which are always popular. For instance, what could be more beautiful than the 'miserere,' from Trovatore, sung by Miss Powell and Mr. Camp? It would be worth going miles to hear. Then again, think of that charming sextet from Lucia, sung by such voices as are possessed by the musical talent of Atlanta. Now I am getting up just such a sextet, and we will have it that night. This will follow the opening chorus from Lucia. Then we will have duets and quartets, giving some of the favorite airs from Martha or from some of the other old standbys. Then there will be some exquisite solos by the very best talent of the city, and you may depend upon it that the evening will be one of rare enjoyment."

Signor Campobello is deeply interested in the work, and promises that it shall be the most attractive entertainment of the kind ever given in Atlanta.

For the Grady Hospital.

The Entertainment, it will be remembered, is given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Grady hospital. This association is composed of about 300 well known Atlanta ladies, who have undertaken the work of building a children's ward for the hospital. This highly useful addition to the hospital is very much needed by the hospital physicians, who are delighted that the ladies have undertaken the work. They have gone zealously to work and have already raised nearly $1,000 toward this fund. Now they propose to raise another thousand dollars by this entertainment, which will commend itself to every music lover in Atlanta. The ladies requested Signor Campobello to take charge of the arrangements for the concert for them, and he promptly consented to do so, offering his services as his gift to the hospital fund.

The ladies are highly delighted over the prospects of the entertainment, which will no doubt be the society event of the year.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The subscription german, to be given next Thursday evening at the Capital City Club, by a number of its younger members, will be a delightful one. The fact that it twill be the first german of the season is one that, in itself, insures success, for the town has been socially stagnant so far as large functions are concerned, until now; therefore, every girl will be glad to put on her ball gown once more. Those in charge of the affair intend to make the occasion remarkable for its elegance and brilliancy.

***

I hear, by the way, that the younger set of society men intend organizing a cotillon club in the early autumn. Its name is to be "The Knickerbockers," and the idea of those interested is to have the club exclusive as to membership, and to make its entertainments distinctively beautiful and delightful.

The Capital City Club ballroom will probably be used for the functions.

***

The marriage of Dr. Bernard Wolff and Miss Marion Hillyer is announced and the wedding will occur on the 18th of October. It is one in which Atlanta society will be much interested since both of the young people are prominent in the social world. Miss Hillyer made her debut a season or so ago, and since that time she has received a great deal of attention. She is the third daughter of Judge Hillyer, one of the wealthiest and most prominent professional men in Atlanta. She is very pretty, with a petite figure and a bright, piquant face.

Dr. Bernard Wolff is a Virginian by birth having moved to Atlanta a few years ago. He belongs to one of the most prominent families of that grand old state and is a cultured man and a successful one in his profession.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins and family will leave today for Washington, Ga.

***

Colonel Maddox and Mr. Robert Maddox arrived in New York yesterday and will be home the latter part of this week.

***

Miss Cornelia Jackson and her brother, Mr. Marion Jackson, have arrived in New York, and will be in the city the latter part of this week. Miss Jackson will not go to Washington until December.

***

Dr. A. A. Patterson has returned to the city, after a pleasant vacation of two weeks.

***

Mr. S. S. Cheeves and his bride, of Montezuma, are at the Kimball house. Mr. Cheeves is a prominent young man and is one of the trusted men of Senator E. B. Lewis in his large banking and mercantile interests there.

***

Mrs. John Benedict, who has been making a short visit to Mrs. Clark Howell, will return to Athens today.

***

The many friends of Judge Bigby will be glad to hear that he is recovering from his recent illness.

***

Mrs. Willard Nourse is at home to her friends at her new home, 405 Spring street, after an absence of some time spent in Boston.

***

Mrs. Oswell Alonzo Williams has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Lillie Theresa, to Mr. Frank Bertram Jordan, on Monday, at 6 o'clock, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. After the wedding an elegant reception will be given at the home of the bride, 286 Peachtree.

***

A meeting of the executive board of the woman's department, will be held in the rooms at The Constitution building this morning at 10 o'clock.

***

Mrs. Fannie Lee and Miss Julia Milner, having returned from New York, are now ready to open their dressmaking department, and will be glad to have their old customers and solicit the patronage of others. Place of business 28 West Peachtree.

DIED.

DICK.—At Marietta, Ga., Monday, September 24th, Henry Bradford Dick, aged forty-one years.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DICK.—The funeral services of Henry Bradford Dick, will take place at the residence of Mr. B. R. Legg in Marietta, at 7:30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The remains will be carried to Rome on the Western and Atlantic train at 9 o'clock, and the burial take place at Rome on the arrival of the train. Friends and relatives in Atlanta, Marietta and Rome are invited to be present at the burial services.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Miller Hat

Unexcelled in quality, unrivalled in workmanship and matchless in style. It's the hat for young men. It's the hat for dressy men. It's the hat for the up-to-date man of America.

A. O. M. GAY & SON
SOLE AGENTS.

WE'RE HAVING THE BEGINNING OF BUSINESS and the times are in our favor.

We're making money for every customer who deals with us, by manufacturing the Clothing we sell, or we're taking trouble that doesn't pay. We know it's paying you. We know we're a fountainhead for the lowest prices in the city today, and the best Clothing for Men and Boys.

• • •

Bringing Made-to-Measure Department to the front. Expect great surprises in the much lower prices. All the beautiful weaves, the fine qualities, the new colorings. We're determined to make a large increase in the business and do faultless work.

• • •

This is a sure money-saving store for the buyer. All prices on manufacturer's basis of getting cloth at the mill, and attending to every detail of shaping, trimming, fitting: You'll find none of the hum-drum styles.

• • •

Will you have your Made-to-Measure Suit now? There's something more than just saying—Fall Goods are ready. Most beautiful Goods we ever had for tailoring. The suit you want to get for $50 is $40 this season. If you want to pay more—the finest goods are less.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMERS.
No Branch House in the City.

BEATING THIS WAY.

The Cuban Hurricane Will Be Felt In Southern States.

ATLANTA WILL HAVE SOME GALES

What the Observer at the Weather Bureau Has to Say About It—Course of the Storm Takes in Southern Georgia.

Georgia is to have a share of the hurricane which, according to the wires, has played sad havoc with Cuba.

Advices received by the local weather bureau at a late hour last night told of the danger that hovers over all the gulf states of disastrous gales and heavy rains.

The United States weather bureau at Washington, it seems, kept a close eye on the movement of the storm all yesterday.

The wires were kept warm with the messages of the storm all day, and it was learned late in the night that the hurricane would strike the southern coast of Florida during the night and that by tonight or tomorrow morning the states of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana would have a breath of the dangerous gale.

Telegraphic warnings were sent late yesterday afternoon by the signal service at Washington to many southern points.

The following was received at the Atlanta bureau:

"Washington, September 24, 1894.—To Observer, Atlanta, Ga.: The hurricane now central near Havana is approaching the west Florida coast. It will probably cause dangerous gales, high tides and heavy rains in Georgia, Alabama, southern Mississippi and southeastern Louisiana by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

"(Signed) DUNWOODY."

The fifty-four emergency stations which were only recently established and for the first time mustered into service and seventy-nine other display stations throughout the state of Georgia were notified by wire of the probable storm.

At a very late hour last night word was received at the Atlanta bureau from the signal service at Washington that violent gales and rain would be experienced in southern Georgia this afternoon, or tonight sure.

Until 8 o'clock last night there had been no developments of high winds along the Florida and gulf coasts, and this, according to the testimony of the observer here, indicates a very slow movement of the storm.

Everybody in Atlanta will be on the lookout for the storm this evening.

It may not be of a very violent nature by the time it sweeps this far out of its indicated course, but still there will be sufficient evidences of it to give a pretty realistic idea of what it has been in the south seas.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Monday was a day of considerable cloudiness and rain in the southwestern states, while in the southeastern districts rain fell at but one or two stations and the weather, as a rule, was clear. A tropical storm was hovering in the gulf, but during the day caused but little disturbance, unless possibly in the gulf. Last evening an area of high barometric pressure covered almost the entire country, except the gulf and Atlantic states, while a barometric depression was apparent off the west Florida coast, but had not yet developed any great depth in that vicinity. On the central gulf coast there was located a small area of high temperature, where the mercury registered from 80 to 84 degrees, but in other sections the weather was moderately cool.

Forecast for today—For Georgia: Rain in the afternoon or evening; cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme southern portions; winds becoming east and increasing, with probably violent gales in the southern portion.

Local Report for September 24, 1894.

Mean daily temperature	77
Normal temperature	70
Highest in twenty-four hours	87
Lowest in twenty-four hours	67
Rainfall, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m.	.00

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, 1.81 inches.

Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours	Maximum Temperature
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.10	74	8	.00	88
Charlotte, N. C., cloudy	30.10	68	L	.04	88
Jacksonville, Fla., raining	30.02	74	10	.01	84
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.24	66	6	.00	78
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.02	82	8	.00	90
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.06	80	12	.00	90
Pensacola, Fla., pt. cl'dy	30.00	84	6	.00	90
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	30.08	74	L	.00	86
Tampa, Fla., cloudy	29.92	74	10	.04	86
Wilmington, N. C., pt. cl'dy	30.08	76	L	.00	88
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., cloudy	30.26	66	L	T	70
Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy	30.10	76	12	1.02	80
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	30.32	62	L	.20	62
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	30.12	78	22	.00	62
Memphis, Tenn., clear	30.32	64	L	.10	68
Meridian, Miss., clear	30.14	72	10	.00	86
New Orleans, La., clear	30.04	84	L	.00	88
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.22	68	L	1.48	80
San Antonio, Tex., raining	30.18	72	L	.06	78
Vicksburg, Miss., pt. cl'dy	30.22	68	8	.00	82
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.16	62	6	.00	70
Buffalo, N. Y., pt. cldy	30.18	54	14	.00	60
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.32	60	10	.00	66
Detroit, Mich., clear	30.30	60	10	.00	58
Lynchburg, Va., clear	30.18	70	L	.00	80
New York, N. Y., clear	30.12	64	8	.00	72
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.14	68	6	.00	78
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	30.38	52	6	.00	56
Dodge City, Kas., pt. cl'dy	30.32	58	8	.00	60
Huron, S. D., clear	30.32	52	10	.00	60
Kansas City, Mo., pt. cl'dy	30.40	60	6	.00	66
North Platte, Neb., pt. cl'dy	30.26	64	12	.00	68
Omaha, Neb., clear	30.42	60	L	.00	64
Rapid City, S. D., pt. cl'dy	30.06	62	6	.00	64
St. Louis, Mo., clear	30.40	60	10	.00	66
St. Paul, Minn., clear	30.40	50	L	.00	[illegible]

If Dr. Price's were not the best baking powder extant it would not be able to retain the laurels it has gained.

HIT IN THE HEAD.

A Serious Negro Row on Edgewood Avenue Last Night.

At midnight last night there was a serious row between two members of the Dixie Club, a colored social organization.

Jim Edmanson was walking home with a girl when Gus Lofton met him and began to quarrel. A fight followed and Jim Edmanson was carried to the hospital a few minutes later seriously wounded. He claims that Lofton shot at him seven times. None of the shots took effect, however, but a large knife got in good work. Lofton was arrested. He is a mail carrier.

No other Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 378, and one will be sent you free.

FORM OF TICKET SUGGESTED.

Ordinary Calhoun Has Prepared a Form for the Coming Election.

As the time for the October election approaches there is much talk as to the form of tickets that will be used. There are a large number of offices to be voted for and there are several amendments to the constitution of the state to be passed upon as well as county bonds in Fulton.

As yet there has been no forms prepared in writing and suggested, but there has been much inquiry among the election managers.

Ordinary Calhoun, who always keeps a lookout on such matters, has prepared a ticket which he suggests. He proposes to have the ticket arranged as follows:

For governor.
For secretary of state.
For comptroller general.
For treasurer.
For attorney general.
For commissioner of agriculture.
For senator.
For representative.
For "ratification" or "against ratification" of amendment of paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 6 of the constitution of Georgia.
For "ratification" or "against ratification" of amendment of section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia.
For "ratification" or "against ratification" of amendment of article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the constitution of Georgia.
"For county bonds" or "against county bonds."
"For commissioner from the county."
"For county commissioners."

THROUGH THE ROOF.

Burglars Get Through the Skylight and Break Open the Cash Register.

When the store of the Clarke Hardware Company was opened yesterday morning it was discovered that a burglar had made entrance some time during the night and made way with $35. The money was taken from the cash register, which had been broken open.

It is thought that the burglar entered the store through the skylight or that he was concealed there when the store was closed Saturday night.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

Shawknit
TRADE MARK.

ON THE TOE

Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well

They are the only half hose constructed in accordance with

The Shape of the Human Foot.

They contain no bunches, no perceptible seams, nothing to annoy, and are made of the best yarns, on best machinery and by the best skilled labor.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Company, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ATLANTA DEALERS.

sep 20 20—3m thur sun tues n r m

Sam'l W. Goode. J. A. Reynolds.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers.

300 feet on Piedmont avenue with 500 feet on Warner avenue and 570 feet on Ninth street, fronting 395 feet on west side of Piedmont park and running to within less than 200 feet of one of the main exposition buildings opposite Harrison avenue and Bowden streets, and near the proposed "Midway Plaisance," with one 2-story 8-r residence and several small cottages and other improvements which together cost over $6,500 for sale at $25,000 for the whole tract of more than three acres and all the improvements. Payments liberal and would exchange for other property in part payment. Parties looking for a speculation or a place to make money during the exposition next year, will find this a most advantageous site for hotels, restaurants or other purposes.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
Corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree Street

$2,400 buys 7-room house, lot 60x184, on Yonge street, or would exchange for vacant lot on Jackson street, Boulevard or in Inman Park.

$1,250 buys good 5-room house and outbuildings, lot 75x375, on W. Hunter street, this side of Westview cemetery; half cash, balance easy.

$6,000 buys 8-room house, corner lot, 50x190 on Washington street.

$650 buys 107x919 on Greensferry avenue, fronting Westview cemetery.

$425 buys lot 25x120, on Grace street. Very cheap.

$5,500 buys 163x269, on corner Juniper and Bowden streets. Will subdivide nicely. Just in line of improvement.

Lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue near Fort street; lies well.

45x102 on Rice street, $700.

$750 buys lot 50x152 on Pearl street.

$1,800 buys 3 acres fronting R. and D. R. R., near electric line power house beyond Ponce de Leon.

$2,500 buys lot 30x103 to railroad on Marietta street; $25 per foot less than any adjoining property.

I have considerable property at South Kirkwood and East End for sale on easy terms.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
(NEURASTHENIA)
INSOMNIA,
NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
MELANCHOLIA,
AND THE THOUSAND ILLS THAT FOLLOW A DERANGED CONDITION OF THE
NERVOUS SYSTEM
Are Cured by CEREBRINE
THE EXTRACT OF THE BRAIN OF THE OX, PREPARED UNDER THE FORMULA OF
Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
DOSE, 5 DROPS.
PRICE, PER PHIAL OF 2 DRACHMS, $2.50.
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEND FOR BOOK.
Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., Agents for Atlanta.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

EXCHANGE—HANCOCK COUNTY FARM of 800 acres, with 13-room, 2-story frame house, barn, all necessary out houses, etc., seven miles from railroad at Sparta, Ga., for only $3,500; also admirably adapted for stock farm, with clover and bermuda grass in abundance. This is a big bargain and will make easy terms or exchange for Atlanta real estate.

$3,000—For new, 7-room, 2-story house, south side, in a block of three electric lines, 2 blocks of public school, for only $3,000, worth $3,500; $300 cash, balance easy.

$4,000—For beautiful lot 50x193, covered with oak grove, on West Peachtree; cheap.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Calhoun, McGrath & Johnson

Calhoun, McGrath & Johnson, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 204 Equitable Building.

Invite you to call on them if you are thinking of buying, selling or renting or exchanging real estate. We have bargains for cash. Nice homes on easy terms and on monthly payments. 204 Equitable.

KIRKWOOD.

Homes on Installments.

Will take Atlanta Suburban Land Company stock or city property for vacant or improved lots in this lovely suburb.

SOUTH KIRKOOD LAND CO.,
11½ East Alabama Street.

HAYNES & HARWELL,

Renting Agents, 14 Walton St.

8-r. h., 168 Ivy street	$30
7-r. h., 276 Courtland avenue	25
12-r. h., 133 Spring street	40
Store, 249 Marietta street	25
Store, 72 North Broad street.	

Sep21-tf

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans.

$2,350—Less than cost two years ago, for Inman Park lot, 100x240. Must go. Sacrificed.

$2,500—West End 6-room cottage, fronting railroad, near Park street; nice lot; cheap.

$2,750—3 houses on lot 129x100, renting for $25 per month now.

$4,000—West Peachtree shaded lot, 50x193 near Kimball street; cheapest offered.

$2,000—6-room cottage fronting electric line at Decatur; corner lot, 113x200.

$15,000—Peachtree store worth $20,000. Come see it.

$1,900—2-story 7-room house, corner lot on car line. Place worth $2,500 today.

$1,400—Nice lot near Boulevard on Johnson avenue.

$5,500—Courtland avenue house and lot, near in.

Decatur property, all kinds cheap. Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

FOR RENT.

10-R H—No. 18 Park street, West End	$40 00
10-R H—24 Church street	50 00
10-R H—420 Marietta street	20 00
10-R H—52 Walker street	25 00
10-R H—23 Baltimore Block	40 00
10-R H—32 Capitol avenue	45 00
9-R H—664 Piedmont avenue	45 00
9-R H—148 South Pryor	35 00
9-R H—199 Crew	27 50
8-R H—37 Auburn avenue	35 00
8-R H—36 Houston	30 00
8-R H—Edgewood, Ga.	30 00
8-R H—143 South Forsyth	30 00
8-R H—284 Formwalt	15 00
8-R H—591 Whitehall	30 00
8-R H—158 South Pryor	30 00
8-R H—Peeples and Oak, West End	40 00
7-R H—38 Rankin	20 00
7-R H—374 Peachtree	60 00
7-R H—50 North Boulevard	22 00
7-R H—97 North Boulevard	30 00
7-R H—311 Courtland	30 00
7-R H—315 Courtland	30 00
7-R H—226 Forest avenue	40 00

G. W. ADAIR, No. 14 Wall St.

FOR SALE.

C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St., Kimball House.

$5,250—7-r h and three lots, West End, improvements cost $3,000; fronts two streets;

$4,000—7-r h, woter, gas and bath, on West Pine street near Baltimore block.

$1,800—Vacant lot, 194x200, fronts two streets, old barracks.

$1,600—4-r h, 70 Hightower street; $600 cash, balance $25 a month.

$1,250—For shaded, vacant lot; Loyd street; will build house to suit purchaser.

$550—Vacant lot, Decatur street, 25x125.

$550—Vacant lot, Jefferson street, 50x150.

$275—Vacant lot, Markham street, 27x61; this is a snap.

Having purchased the plant of the

ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE CO.

together with the entire stock, brands and good will, we take this method of thanking the friends and patrons of the Chicora Fertilizer Company for their cordial support and patronage in the past, and now solicit the patronage of the Atlantic Phosphate Company, as well as the Chicora brands, guaranteeing that under the management of the Chicora, the reputation earned by the Atlantic brands will be fully sustained.

CHICORA FERTILIZER COMPANY,
George A. Wagner, General Manager.
sep-16-1m

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—To lease a first-class hotel of 50 or more rooms in Atlanta or state. Lee T. Shackelford, Cumberland, Ga. sept25—3t

WANTED—A partner with $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital to take an active part in a well-established and very profitable manufacturing business. An opportunity of a life time to the right party. Must be a man of good character and habits and good business ability. Address with references and particulars "Partner," care Constitution.

$150 INVESTED YIELDS $65 average weekly income with absolute security. Prospectus, itemized statistics free. Benson & Dwyer, 834 Broadway, N. Y. sept12-30t

WANTED—Board.

WANTED BOARD in a private family by gentleman and wife. Must be near in. Address A. B., care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25—1m

WANTED—A first-class salesman for Georgia or Alabama trade. None without experience in wholesale shoe line need apply. Address Young, Creighton & Diggs, Boot and Shoe Jobbers, Baltimore, Md. sept25—3t

WANTED—A1 salesmen to carry best line plug tobacco; also, as side line; good pay. Manufacturer, Box 134, Winston, N. C. sept 25—5t

WANTED—Salesmen or agents; good pay selling pants to order, $3; suits, $15; shirts, $1. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. june-19-4m-tues-th-sat

WANTED—Some one to represent us who already has an office in Atlanta. Write us for particulars. American Patent Agency, Cincinnati, O. sep 23—1w

INTELLIGENT MEN and women everywhere to take orders for "Shepp's New York City, Illustrated." Just out. Marvelous production of the American Metropolis. Profusely illustrated from original photographs taken by our own artists in palaces and slums. Liberal terms and descriptive circulars free on application. No capital required. Profits $6 to $17 daily. If you want to make money fast, write today. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., and 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. sept6 10t e o d

WANTED—Several more first-class canvassers, men or women, who are unoccupied or not satisfied with their present position will profit by writing us. Address or call on H. C. Hudgins & Co., No 7 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. sep 12-1m su tues fri.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week, small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturing, box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. sept22-4t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—One first-class miliner. See me at room. D. C. Griffith, Hotel Marion, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock prompt. J. C. Collier.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as cook or housemaid by white woman. Willing to do anything that is to be done about a house. Address Evidences, Constitution office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wants a position. Has had five years' practical experience. Address "G. M. P.," No. 98 Bull St., Columbia, S. C. sept25—4t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter (lady) having employment for half of the day wants engagement for the other half; operates Yost, Remington and Smith-Premier machines with equal facility; is rapid and accurate. Address P. O. Box No. 315, city. sep21-1w

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARD—For medical students at 144 Gilmer street. sept25—3t tues thur sun

NO. 28 HOUSTON STREET has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout and is under new and more efficient management than ever before; large, pleasant rooms and best of table board. Mrs. M. A. Reid, proprietress. sep23 sun tues sun

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents in every city, town and country to solicit subscription for my new book, "The Growth of a Soul." For particulars address Mrs. M. J. Washington, Rowlesburg, W. Va. sep 23 1m sun-tues thur

WANTED—Agents to solicit subscribers to my new book, "The Growth of a Soul." Address Mrs. Maria J. Washington, Rowlesburgh, W. Va. sep 18-tues-thur-sun

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York city. july 5—312t

WANTED—Agents for our new porcelain-lined fire-clay cooking vessels; wages $3 to $7 a day; pay every two weeks. Address Zenia Pottery Company, Xenia, O. sept22-23-25-27-29-30

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS—We negotiate real estate loans quickly for any amount at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building. Real estate and loans. sep23-6t

WE WILL MAKE real estate loans promptly, repayable monthly. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, 627 Equitable building. sept25—1m

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—$50,000 to lend on improved real estate in Atlanta at 6 per cent per annum; no commission charged. B. F. McCay, 39½ North Broad, Room 3. sep21-7t

MONEY TO LOAN on city and suburban property in sums of from $500 to $3,000; also on improved farms in this state to 60 per cent of the assessed value for two to ten years at a low rate of interest. Edward Parsons & Co., 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. sep 18 1m

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes. J. K. Ottley, cashier, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office, No. 20 Gate City Bank Building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. may6-6m

WANTED—Loans secured on good property for one to five years' time; 7 per cent interest. M. A. Hale, room 24, Inman building. may22-1m

$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 on hand to lend upon city property; large loans furnished promptly upon business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, No. 825 Equitable building. july21 tf

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan4-1y

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates, your own time. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur street. Kimball house. june23-1m

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building. april23-6m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FLOWERING BULBS—Jonquils, narcissus, freesias, Roman hyacinths now ready. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor street. sep21-fri-sat-mon

WANTED—To Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—Wanted improved city property in exchange for beautiful Ponce de Leon avenue lot, overlooking the exposition grounds and rapidly increasing in value. I have something nice to offer. Address Owner, box 415, Atlanta, Ga. sept25—2t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

AMOSKEAG BRAND SHINGLES are the best. Atlanta Lumber Co., 17 South Forsyth St. sept25—7t

CYPRESS SHINGLES for sale by Atlanta Lumber Co., 17 South Forsyth St. sept25—7t

LUMBER, LATHS and shingles. Atlanta Lumber Company, office 17 South Forsyth street. sep-19-4w

FOR SALE—Cypress shingles in carload lots, delivered in any part of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. Address Mohr-Weil Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala. sept7—d 1m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice. Hot and cold baths. Special summer rates. aug22-wed1t-fri-tues-29t.

LOST.

LOST—Book of Western Union telegraph stamps with name of E. W. Barrett on it. Please return to Constitution office.

LOST—Either on Alabama street or near National hotel a pocketbook containing two $5 bills; balance $1 and $2 bills. The book will be accurately described on its return and a liberol reward paid. Leave at 49½ Peachtree street.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—MONEY—For 3 and 5 years at 7 and 8 per cent; secured on first mortgage. If you have money that you wish to put at interest where you can always feel secure and get your interest promptly (semi-annually), we can place any amount over $500 quickly. No expense to lenders. Call or address Mallard & Stacy, real estate and loans, No. 2 Equitable building. sep23-6t

TOLBERT BROS.

Now at 44 Decatur Street, Half Block East of the Kimball, with the Following Prices:

Tolbert's Patent Flour per bbl	$3.75
50 lbs. Tolbert's Patent Flour	1.00
25 lbs. Tolbert's Patent Flour	50
Good Patent Flour, per bbl	3.00
50 lbs. Good Patent Flour	.80
25 lbs. Good Patent Flour	.40
50 lbs. Lard, per lb	10¼
20 lbs Lard	2.10
10 lbs. Lard	1.10
Best Brand Sugar-cured Hams, per lb	14c
18 lbs. Granulated Sugar	1.00
16 lbs. Head Rice	1.00
6 Cans Eagle Milk	1.00
3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1.00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per lb	.25
Black and Geen Tea, per lb	.50
1 lb. Can Royal Powders	.45
6 Boxes Best French Sardines	1.00
5 Cans Salmon Steak	1.00

Tolbert's Pet Flour we guarantee to be as good as any ever sold in Atlanta, or money refunded.

Out of city orders boxed and delivered at depot free of charge.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 20 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	1 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	§To Macon	4 25 pm
From Hapevile	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§FromSavannah	8 05 pm	§To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	3 01 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 55 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

§From Montg'm'y	6 40am	§To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	8 35 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

§From Augusta	5 30 am	§To Augusta	7 15 am
From Covington	7 43 am	§To Augusta	3 00 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
§From Augusta	6 15 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00am
†From Toccoa	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	§To Toccoa	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	9 30 pm	§To Washington	9 00 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY		(WESTERN SYSTEM.)	
§From Chattan'ga	6 00 am	§To Brunswick	7 30 am
§From Jacks'ville	7 35 am	§To Chattanooga	8 00 am
From Macon	11 45 am	§To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
§From Cincinnati	1 55 pm	§To Macon	4 20 pm
§From Chattan'ga	6 45 pm	§To Jacksonville	7 30 pm
§From Brunswick	7 50 pm	§To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
§From Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	§To Birmingham	4 10 pm
§From Tallapoosa	8 30 am	§To Greenville	6 45 am
§From Greenville	3 50 pm	§To Tallapoosa	6 15 pm

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)

§From Washingt'n	4 09 pm	§To Charleston	7 15 am
§From Charleston	6 45 pm	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Elberton	8 40 am	To Elberton	4 30pm

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF.
(VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)

From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 10p

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILroad Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect September 20, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Newnan	5 28 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 27 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
Ar West Point	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
Ar Columbus	....	....	10 15 a m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	5 30 a m		6 55 p m
Ar Mobile	3 05 a m	Sunday only	5 20 p m
Ar N. Orleans	7 35 a m		10 25 p m
Ar. Houston, Tex	10 50 p m		
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	....	....
Ar Selma	11 15 p m	....	....

NORTHBOUND	No. 34. Daily.	No. 38. Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
Lv N. Orleans	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	....
Lv Mobile	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	....
Lv Pensacola	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	....
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m	....
Lv Selma	4 00 p m	4 35 a m	....
Lv Montgomery	11 00 p m	6 20 a m	11 30 a m
Lv Columbus	2 00 p m	....	11 15 a m
Lv Opelika	2 00 a m	8 19 a m	2 03 p m
Ar West Point	2 03 a m	8 55 a m	2 52 p m
Ar LaGrange	3 39 a m	9 24 a m	3 25 p m
Ar Newnan	4 55 a m	10 21 a m	4 35 p m
Ar Atlanta	6 40 a m	11 40 a m	6 15 p m

Train No. 37 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train 35 Pullman buffet sleeping cars, New York to Mongomery.

Train 34, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, Montgomery to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt.
12 Kimball House.

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 28, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 38. Daily.	No. 402. Daily.	Central Time Daily and Sunday	No. 403. Daily.	No 41 Daily
7 15am	12 00 m	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, CityT'e.	4 59 pm	6 45 pm
9 25 am	1 59 pm	LvLawrenceville.	4 08 pm	6 25 pm
10 00 am	2 28 pm	Lv..... Winder..	3 42 pm	5 55 pm
10 41 am	3 03 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	3 03 pm	5 03 pm
11 45 am	4 01 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	2 04 pm	4 00 pm
12 35 pm	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 15 pm	3 02 pm
1 18 pm	6 23 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 48 pm	2 22 pm
2 15pm	6 03 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	12 04 pm	1 45 pm
§5 18 pm	7 23 pm	Ar....Chester...Lv	10 51 am	§9 30 am
†8 30 pm	8 45 pm	Ar....Monroe....Lv	9 37 am	§6 45 am
......	1 30 am	Lv.. Raleigh ...Lv	5 22 am	......
......	2 33 am	Ar.. Hendersn..Lv	4 10 am	......
......	4 05 am	Ar...Weldon....Lv	2 48 am	......
......	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	......
......	6 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am	......
......	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 30 pm	......
......	12 00 m	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm	......
......	2 20 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	......
......	9 45pm	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	5 30 am	......
......	7 5[illegible] am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm	......
†7 38pm		ArDarlington Lv		7 [illegible]0 am
......	4 30 am	Lv Weldon Ar	1 45 am	......
......	7 00 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	11 35 pm	......
......	7 10 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	11 45 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk Ar	8 00 am	......
......	†7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 00pm	......
......	10 46am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	1 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th Ar	1 10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 10 pm	......
......	7 43 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	5 50pm	Lv P'n't'h (w) Ar	8 30 am	......
......	6 50 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00pm	......

ELBERTON FLYER.

No. 36.	DAILY.	No. 43.
4 30 pm	Lv.......Atlanta (City Time) ......Ar.	8 14 am
7 14 pm	Ar.Lawrenceville (Eastern Time)Lv.	7 39 am
7 50 pm	Ar.......Winder...... " " Lv.	6 46 am
8 35 pm	Ar.......Athens ..... " " Lv	5 40 am
9 40 pm	Ar.......Elberton .... "	

*Daily except Sunday.

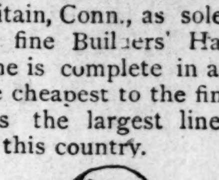
(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. Trains Nos. 402 and 403 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffett sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington through sleeper between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va., and Pullman Buffett parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach to Charleston, S. C. Tickets for sale at union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball house.

JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.
E. J. WALKER, C. P. and T. A., No. 6 Kimball house.
T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A.
B. A. NEWLAND, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

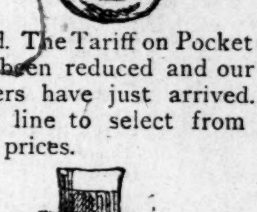
There Are No Heads Above This,

BUT UNDER

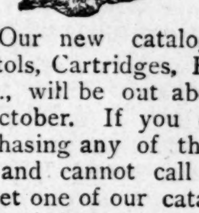
Will be found some that, if carefully read and taken advantage of will be of value to you:



First. Are you building? If so, we represent P. and F. Corbin, of New Britain, Conn., as sole agents for their fine Builders' Hardware. Their line is complete in anything from the cheapest to the finest and embraces the largest line of designs in this country.



Second. The Tariff on Pocket Cutlery has been reduced and our import orders have just arrived. A beautiful line to select from and very low prices.



Third. Our new catalogue of Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Hunting Suits, etc., will be out about the first of October. If you contemplate purchasing any of this class of goods and cannot call on us, wait and get one of our catalogues, mailed free of charge.

Fourth. The football season has just opened. Our goods have arrived and are new throughout. We can furnish you anything from a fifty-cent to a five-dollar football. Gymnasium Goods, Boxing Gloves and anything in Athletics. Catalogue mailed free.

The Clarke Hardware Company,
Atlanta, - - - Ga.

Receiver Sale of Real Estate

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Superior Court, Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, et al., against A. K. Bolles, et al. In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of said court, in the above entitled suit, entered on July 5, 1894, the subscriber, T. D. Meador, the receiver in this cause of the property and assets of said A. K. Bolles, will, on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, 1894, or the day to which he may adjourn such sale, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the main door of the courthouse, in the city of Atlanta, sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, the property of said A. K. Bolles by said order directed to be sold, viz.: Five lots of land, lying and being in land lot No. 117, of the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, and known and described as follows, to-wit: (1.) A lot of land beginning on the south side of Porter street, 410 feet west of Ashby street; thence running south 250 feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley; thence west along the north side of said alley 50 feet; thence north 250 feet to Porter street; thence east along the south side of Porter street 50 feet to the point of beginning. (2.) A lot of land beginning on the south side of Porter street, 460 feet west of Ashby street; thence running south 250 feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley; thence west along the north side of said alley 50 feet; thence north 250 feet, more or less, to Porter street; thence east along the south side of Porter street 50 feet to the point of beginning. (3.) A lot of land beginning at a point on the south side of Porter street, 510 feet west of Ashby street; thence running south 250 feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley; thence west along the north side of said alley 55 feet; thence north 249 feet to Porter street; thence east along the south side of Porter street 45 feet to the point of beginning. (4.) A lot of land beginning on the west side of Ashby street 300 feet north of Oak street; thence running west 300 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence north along the east side of said alley 50 feet; thence east 300 feet to Ashby street; thence south along the west side of Ashby street 50 feet to the point of beginning. (5.) A lot of land beginning on the north side of Oak street 260 feet west of Ashby street; thence running north along the west side of a ten-foot alley 250.5 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence west along the south side of said last named alley 50 feet; thence south 250.5 feet to Oak street; thence 50 east along the north side of Oak street to the point of beginning.

Said lots will be sold separately and free from any lien or incumbrance, (but the purchaser or purchasers can probably arrange with the first mortgagees for the continuance of their mortgages on said several lots, by assuming their payment.) Terms of sale, cash. Upon confirmation of the sale the purchaser or purchasers will be entitled to receive a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the property sold. The court reserves the right to reject any bid.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., August 31, 1894.

T. D. MEADOR,
Receiver of A. K. Bolles.

Robert Zahner and King & Anderson, attorneys. sep9-11-18-25-oct2

Receiver's Sale.

As per order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of Lint & Lovelace Commission Company, et al., vs. O. B. Johnson, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the assets of O. B. Johnson, the defendant in said case. Said assets to be so sold consist of one stock of groceries and fixtures now in the building at 240 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., one horse, one delivery wagon, one half interest in a buggy and such other things as are usually found in connection with such a business. All bids must be in writing, sealed and in my hands by 8:30 o'clock a. m., on the 29th of September, 1894. An inventory of the articles to be sold can be seen by application to the undersigned at 744 S. Pryor street, city. An examination of of the stock of goods, etc., can be had by application to the undersigned.

C. G. HANNAH, Receiver.
Telephone 1913.

Glenn & Maddox, attorneys for receiver.
sep-19-10t

Old papers for sale at The Constitution office at 20 cents per hundred.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., July 28, 1894.

Whereas, The General Assembly of Georgia, at the session of 1893, passed the following three (3) acts to amend the constitution of the state, towit:

NO. 194.

An act to amend paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 6 of the constitution of this state, so as to increase the number of judges of the supreme court of this state from three to five, to consist of a chief justice and four associate justices.

Section I. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the constitution of the state be amended by adding after the words "chief justice" in the second line of the first paragraph of section 2, article 6, thereof the words, "and four associate justices," in lieu of the words in said line, "and two associate justices," so that said paragraph, when amended, shall read: "The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. A majority of the court shall constitute a quorum."

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That whenever the above proposed amendment to the constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the general assembly, the governor shall, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to cause said amendment to be published in at least two newspapers in each congressional district in this state for the period of two months next preceding the time of holding the next general election.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That the above proposed amendment shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the election to be held after publication, as elecion to be held after publication, as provided for in the second section of this act, in the several election districts of this state, at which election every person shall be qualified to vote who is entitled to vote for members of the general assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For ratification of the amendment of paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 6 of the constitution;" and all persons opposed to the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against ratification of the amendment of paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 6 of the constitution."

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, That the governor be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to provide for the submission of the amendment proposed in the first section of this act to a vote of the people as required by the constitution of this state, in paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 13, and by this act, and, if ratified, the governor shall, when he ascertains such ratification from the secretary of the state, to whom the returns shall be referred in the same manner as in cases of elections for members of the general assembly, to count and ascertain the result, issue his proclamation for one insertion in one of the daily papers of the state, announcing such result and declaring the amendment ratified.

Sec. V. If the amendment to the constitution provided by this act shall be agreed to by the general assembly and ratified by the people as provided by the constitution and this act, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly of this state convening next after such ratification, to proceed to elect (after the proclamation of the governor as provided in section 4 of this act) two additional associate justices of the supreme court, one of whom shall hold said office for six years, and the other for five years, from the first day of January, 1895, and until their successors are elected and qualified, but all subsequent elections for said office shall be for six years.

Sec. VI. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby, repealed.

Approved December 4, 1893.

NO. 317.

An act to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia, so as to extend the provisions of said section, article and paragraph to all confederate soldiers who, by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves, and for other purposes.

Section I. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the word "and" in the thirteenth line of said paragraph the following words, towit: "or who, by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves;" and that said section, article and paragraph, when amended, shall read as follows: "Section 1, paragraph 1. The powers of taxation over the whole state shall be exercised by the general assembly for the following purposes only: For the support of the state government and the public institutions; for educational purposes, instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only; to pay the interest of the public debt; to pay the principal of the public debt; to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and defend the state in time of war, to supply the soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the confederate states with substantial artificial limbs during life; and to make suitable provisions for such confederate soldiers as may have been otherwise disabled or permanently injured in such service, or who, by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves; and for the widows of such confederate soldiers as may have died in the service of the confederate states, or since, from wounds received therein or disease contracted therein."

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That if this amendment shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the general assembly, of each house, the same shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the governor shall cause the amendment to be published in one or more of the newspapers in each congressional district for two months immediately preceding the next general election, and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and the voters thereat shall have written on their tickets "For Ratification," or "Against Ratification," as they may choose; and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the next general assembly, voting, shall vote in favor of ratification, then said amendment shall become a part of said article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution of this state, and the governor shall make proclamation thereof.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved December 19, 1893.

NO. 409.

An act to amend article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the constitution of 1877, by striking out the word "October" in the third line after the word "in" and before the figures "1878," and substituting therefore the word "July," and the manner of submitting the same, and for other purposes.

Section I. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after Januarry 1, 1895, article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the constitution of 1877 be altered and amended by striking out the word "October" in the third line, after the word "in" and before the figures "1878," and substituting therefor the word "July," so that said paragraph, when amended, shall read as follows, viz: "The first meeting of the general assembly after the ratification of this constitution shall be on the fourth Wednesday in July, 1878, and annually thereafter on the same day, until the day shall be changed by law."

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That if this amendment be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, the same shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the governor shall cause said amendment to be published in one or more newspapers in each congressional district for two months previous to the next general election, and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and the legal voters at said election shall have written or printed on their tickets, "For Ratification," or "Against Ratification," as they may choose to vote; and if a majority of the qualified electors shall vote in favor of ratification, said amendment shall become a part of said article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the constitution of this state, and the governor shall make proclamation thereof.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved December 21, 1893.

Now, therefore, I, William J. Northen, governor of said state, do issue this my proclamation declaring the three (3) foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution are hereby submitted for ratification or rejection to the legal voters of the state at the general election, to be held on Wednesday, October 3, 1894, as provided in said acts.

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. H. HARRISON, Sec. Ex. Dept.
July 31 7t-tues

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ORTHEN, Governor.

ON, Sec. Ex. Dept.

MADDOX ON BROWN.

He Replies to the Recent Card of the Solicitor,

AND TALKS FROM THE SHOULDER

Like Mr. Brown's Card, Mr. Maddox's Is Exceedingly Personal and His Language Vigorous.

The following card has been handed the press of the state for publication:

"Atlanta, Ga. September 24, 1894.—Editor Constitution: In justice to myself, I request a sufficient amount of your space to make reply to the communication published in your issue of the 22d instant, and signed 'George R. Brown.'

"In his immediate community, where the people see and observe his incomings and outgoings, his frantic howlings would demand no notice at my hands.

"The production purporting to originate from his pen is intended and calculated to deceive the public, and for the purpose of counteracting that intention and to place before the people the truth, a statement of some past history is necessary.

"I was admitted to the bar in Cherokee county, in the fall of 1882, where I practiced my profession until the year 1889, at this time removing to Atlanta.

"In November, 1892, without notice, warning or the faintest suggestion that such a step was contemplated, a rule was issued, conjointly by the man Brown and Gober, charging me with being guilty of the grave offense of removing court papers from the clerk's office in Pickens county. This charge was made and I demanded a hearing in the same court. The charge was basely false and unfounded, and the hearing resulted in my unequivocal vindication. That vindication was wrung from Gober, he presiding in the case, which had been instigated by himself and this man Brown. Then followed the Gober investigation. And when it was sought to fix Gober's responsibility for his part in this transaction, his lawyers endeavored, Brown being one of them, to shield Gober by shifting it entirely to the shoulders of Brown. Indeed, Mr. W. D. Ellis, as attorney at law for Gober, in the presence of the committee, stated:

"'If anybody has been guilty of wrong in the prosecution of this rule, why does he not place it specifically on the solicitor general of the circuit? He is the man who wrote it. He is the man who signed the clerk's name to it, and is really the father of this proceeding, for which it is proposed to put this man on trial.'

"This dastardly deed was the inception and beginning of the fight on me. No imp of hades ever conceived and concocted a more villainous and shameful conspiracy against any man. Against the machinations of this fiend in human shape, I prevailed.

"His next assault on me was in a filthy paper purporting to come from him, filed before the Gober investigating committee, and without the slightest provocation; and, indeed, after the part he engaged in about the rule matter had been ignored, except by his associate counsel, Mr. W. D. Ellis.

"There were numbers of gentlemen ready and willing to expose his character, habits of life and manner of living, but a too considerate respect for his family deterred me from making the exposition. Having become a witness in that case, it was entirely appropriate, but he was spared and no mention made of these facts until in self-defense it became necessary to uncover his filthy and disgusting habits, and following that necessity it was done by me.

"Next followed the exposures made by the citizens of Fannin county, with which the people of this state are familiar. This was an account of his misdeeds by the people of his judicial circuit, where he practices his trade of political debauchery and official corruption, ad nauseam. It had its finale at the quiet little town of Acworth. The citizens of this circuit had endured and been bedeviled into desperation, and these explosions followed, and brand him the vilest and corruptest specimen of his day and generation. The truth of these acts of his have been vouched for by sworn statements of good and true men, unimpeached and unimpeachable.

"My life is an open book, mostly spent in Cherokee county, and has been subjected to the closest and keenest scrutiny by this man and his gang of sleuth hounds in a vain endeavor to obtain even the suspicion of wrong doing on my part, and failing in this daily and hourly search for now nearly two years, this immaculate scapegrace spouts his venomous and scurrilous slanders, unsupported, but impeached and contradicted by his own diligent efforts to prove them, and resorts to this brutal and cowardly method of assault in sheer desperation and wickedness. I defy and challenge him, as I did two years ago, to sustain by proof these naked slanders, but this challenge, like that one, will meet no response, except a repetition on any occasion when it suits his convenience to distract attention from direct and monstrous charges against himself of corruption, baseness and rascality preferred by others, and, as in recent instances, by people, residing in his own community.

"This century of discoveries and inventions has not gone unimproved in the criminal history of the times, and the distinguished honor of developing a novel and unknown defense to indictments alleging the commission of crimes and misdemeanors is obliged to be awarded to the officers of the Blue Ridge circuit. They have conceived the ingenious and novel plea, and file it as repeatedly as occasion demands, which signifies great rapidity, to every charge written, published or spoken against themselves. It consists in claiming that they have certain enemies in Atlanta who gave it publicity. They endeavor to break the force, to stem the current of public condemnation by raising this threadbare argument of personal enemies in a distant city. It is this same secret purpose that suggested the coupling of these slanderous assertions against my character with the references to the Fannin and Acworth outrages.

"It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of either the original charges or the superficial defenses in the article now under consideration, further than to reflect light upon the issue that most nearly concerns me.

"About the 1st of August this man Brown and one of his associates made a night assault on the editor of The Acworth Post, having gone there to take satisfaction against him for some alleged offense. Following and adopting that novel system of criminal defense already mentioned, resort to bullying, intimidation and threats and loud abuse was made to compel that editor to sign a written lying statement implicating me in some way in the matter which gave him offense. The moral courage of a physically weak and feeble editor stood between me and this lying statement. Failing in threats and abuse, it was proposed to 'reward him liberally,' if he would sign this same lying statement. I am grateful to Mr. Williams and honor him for the integrity and manhood he displayed by persevering against these threats and temptations. In the criminal annals of history for infamy and knavery, the unwashed chambers of hell cannot produce a deeper, blacker, more heinous or foul conspiracy. This is the character, the methods and manner and style of the fiend incarnate that, striding up and down the Blue Ridge circuit, claiming exemption from exposure because he is one of the officers of that circuit, dares to repeat my name on his odious and damnable lips—dares to question my integrity and veracity.

"Surely he will be estopped to deny his own confessions of crime; and I propose to turn on more light by quoting a few passages in the article published over his signature in your issue of Saturday. Our supreme court has said that a man might be hung on his own confession; and the hangman may as well prepare the gallows. Whatever of doubt may have lingered in the minds of the most skeptical must bend in the face of this statement of his. He was charged with debauching the voters of Fannin, with endeavoring to influence them corruptly by offers of his professional services in their cases. What a spectacle for the young men of the community, what a lesson for them to master, what a precedent for citation, dignified by official position. Let him speak for himself.

"'I have no recollection whatever of having any conversation with Mr. Cornett, but I am informed that he had a small appeal case on the civil docket and that he insists that he came to me to represent him, and that I stated to him that I would represent him if he would support Mr. Atkinson for governor. I do not recollect making any such statement to Mr. Cornett, or having any conversation with him, but if I did, whether it be right or wrong, I am ready to stand by it. But as the charge has no connection with my official conduct, I will not pursue the subject further.'

"This man Brown has been harboring the bitterest hatred and envy of me on account of the public exposure I made of him at the time of the Gober investigation. That exposure was as sudden as it was surprising to him, as he imagined his system of terrorism had overleaped the limits of the Blue Ridge circuit and attained a distance sufficient to overawe people living as far away as the city of Atlanta. In that he reckoned without his host. Writhing in pain and agony from that time until the present, he summons all the power and energy he can command to serve as a scavenger for his pent up feelings of revenge and animosity. And with his motto of 'right or wrong he stands by it,' he substitutes vituperation, vilification and vulgar billingsgate for those facts which neither his bullying nor filthy lucre have been able to purchase.

"This man masqueraded for a long time under the livery of a membership in the Canton Baptist church, and, indeed, continued to do so until he sank so low in the scale of morals that his brethren could no longer endure the reproach that was being heaped against them on this account and they met in solemn conclave and excluded him from among them and struck his name from the roll of the decent and respectable members thereof. He stands today the excluded and expelled recreant to his solemn church vows, the brand of infamy burnt into his forehead as a drunkard and moral outcast. The lesson was not heeded, but he has ever since persisted in a steady and downward course of immorality and debauchery, saturating his filthy and disgusting person with that loathsome and offensive drug called morphine. He has indulged his baser passions to the utmost, unfitting himself for the duties of his high and responsible office. He has become the mere plaything, like a mouse in a lion's paw, of this degrading and filthy 'deadly drug,' spending days and weeks lodged and concealed as a patient in certain opium cure institutions, hiding his shame and degredation by concealing his identity under assumed names, practicing deception by falsely keeping himself in public office and accepting money for services he can no longer perform. He has proven false to treatment, with all of the assistance of wealth and science to aid him. There is a morphine asylum conducted by an eminent and successful specialist within twenty miles of this city. Six times within the last twelve months, at an expense of a hundred dollars each time, he has been treated at this place, the last time within three weeks. Success is possible when the physician has even the piece of a true man to begin on, but this man relapses to his old habits like the sow returns to her wallow and the dog to his vomit. I am not competent to write of the effects of opium and whisky, but on the former I shall take the liberty of quoting from this distinguished professional in that line. His experience and practice render him eminently qualified to compile a treatise on the practical side of the question. It is supposed that the following was written in one of his lucid intervals and has been preserved on account of the eminence of its author in the line of its subject matter: 'Opium—that deadly drug that tends to take away all moral responsibility, which makes everything unreal and makes integrity, honor, honesty and virtue the merest shams and illusions.' This painting, executed by himself, mirrors his own degredation and reflects him in his only truthful relation to the balance of his fellow men. His violent abuse of me must be accompanied by the standard which he himself has erected. It is but the application of the rule of retributive justice that he should prepare the scaffold like Haiman of old upon which to attend his own execution.

"I am proud of any and all efforts that may be rightfully accredited to me in the campaign for purer methods now being waged by the people of the Blue Ridge circuit. Barring certain court officials and a few who feed off of the perquisites of the system that has been in vogue in that section of the state, the people up there are of one mind and heart and soul against the trading, trafficking, scheming corruptionists now ruling them with a rod of iron. They have absolutely inaugurated a system of bossism and terrorism terrible to contemplate. A universal protest has been sounded from every quarter of Georgia against the existing outrageous order of things in that community. It is on every lip and in the columns of scores of newspapers and the cry has gone out, 'Spare not.' Good and true men have denounced it in tones of no uncertain sound. The people appeal for liberation from this deadly blight. The names of the men who lord it over these people have become synonymous with political rottenness and official corruption. It is the crying shame and disgrace of this state. Leading democrats have not hesitated to counsel the people to vote against the democratic nominee unless they pledge themselves to turn the rascals out. It is disaffecting the party and driving its followers into the camp of the opposition in spite of all its visionary heresies. 'It is the protest of the thinking masses against methods that are objectionable and a drift in our politics that is dangerous and deadly. Although it may sleep long and sluggishly under the reign of the demagogue, there is nothing in God's great universe of thought keener, truer and wiser and bolder at last than the awakened judgment of the people, and the woods of Georgia, like the streets of your cities, are full of men who are carrying in patriotic hearts a protest, silent now, but tremendous hereafter.'

"I have in my possession a letter from a gentleman of high character residing in the Blue Ridge circuit. He says, 'I tell you, and I say this in solemnity, the people in this section of Georgia have borne the outrages and infamies heaped upon them long and patiently, but now they are awake, and, relying with implicit confidence upon the truth and justice of their cause, they confidently appeal to the people of Georgia to rebuke this set of politicians by giving us men for these exalted stations in our judiciary who will by their love of justice, coupled with patience and Christian forbearance, endear themselves to all classes of our people.' My humble services have been and are now at the command of the people who send out this cry for help, and I shall not be deterred by any amount of vulgar abuse nor spiteful billingsgate from performing this labor of love, nor all the powers of the damned, nor any of their emissaries can move me in this determination. Thank God, the fight is being waged by men far beyond me in equipment and capacity to bring these pestilential brigands to their knees, and the shout of victory shall yet ascend to the clouds and the hearts of the down trodden people made happy. Already there is a light along the hills and as God rules truth shall prevail and error shall writhe in agony.

"And now, in this day of narrow-minded men, who have not a thought above their own political future, I thank God that my powers, humble though they be, have been used in exposing the tricks of this typical politician with mind befogged and reason clouded with the miasma of dissipation. I thank God that my work had its effect and now, like the guilty criminal who seeks to escape the hands of outraged justice, he cries aloud in bitterness of spirit. He turns like the worm that is trodden upon and seeks to divert public attention from his own misdeeds, which are, now like chickens, coming home to roost, by making this mean and cowardly attack—indecent, outrageous, uncalled for—upon me.

"Had I the power of some magician to magnify his mind and soul to a sufficient size, I would burn upon them in letters that schould never fade the words of the poet, when he exclaimed:

"'Give us men a time like this demands;
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and will,
Men who love honor and will not lie.
Tall men, sunburnt, who live above the fog
In public duty and private thinking,
For while the rabble, with its thumbworn creeds,
Its large professions and its little deeds,
Mingles in selfish strife; lo! freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.'

"The petty spite and hatred of this man permits him to attribute to me even a name that is not my own. Perhaps an overdose of his favorite morphine that 'deprives one of all moral responsibility' seduced him into this error. Not that the correction is considered even of the slightest importance, nor that this communication deals with all other matters that could be adverted to, had I the time or you the space, but merely for the purpose of correcting an error, I subscribe myself correctly.

"CICERO DAVID MADDOX."

The Vigilant could beat the Valkyrie, but not the Britannia. No competitor could beat Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

THE DEATH OF MR. DICK.

A Prominent Citizen of Marietta Passes Away.

The many friends of Mr. Hal B. Dick, a well known and popular citizen of Marietta, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred yesterday.

Mr. Dick was one of the most prominent citizens of Marietta and was connected with some of the best known Georgia families.

He was a brother-in-law to Mr. Sam Inman, Mr. Walker Inman and Mr. Clem Harris, of this city.

He was held in highest admiration by all who knew him and he will be sadly missed in the community in which he lived. The funeral will occur in Marietta today.

The Best Coal.

'Phone No. 356 brings the best and, therefore, the cheapest coal on the market—Banning's splint.

OVER FIVE CENTS.

Strong Paid to Ride on a Consolidated "Trailer."

TWO FARES DEMANDED OF HIM

The Conductor Wouldn't Let Him Change Cars—Suit Against the Company Is On—Other Court Matters.

Judge Westmoreland's court was occupied all day yesterday with the suit of Strong against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages.

The feature involved is a peculiar one, and the plaintiff is suing for 200,000 times the expenditure made by him.

According to the evidence introduced already in the case, the plaintiff was riding on one of the Consolidated's double cars, which company was then running on Marietta street. It seems that Strong boarded the second car to one of these double arrangements, which was called the trailer. The trailer is a smaller car, usually one of the old horse cars.

Strong got upon the trailer and paid his fare. He rode for a short distance and soon decided that there were too many negroes on board the trailer to make riding a comfort. He at once stepped out of the small car and stood upon the running board of the electric car proper. He was approached by the conductor in charge of this division and told that he must pay another fare.

This Strong refused to do. He said that he had paid the conductor upon the trailer his nickel and didn't intend to pay two fares for riding upon the same car. The conductor of the electric car insisted and said that Strong must pay or debark. Strong was very determined and called upon the conductor of the trailer to testify that he had paid his fare. This was not satisfactory, and Detective Looney was called upon to instruct Strong that he could not ride without making another payment. Whereupon, Strong got off the car and walked. The suit followed and it is now in progress. It is a very peculiar one and will probably establish a precedent. On railroad cars there is a distinction between first and second class, but the first-class passengers are permitted to sit in any car. In his instance a distinction does not seem to have been established.

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell represent the plaintiff and Messrs Hammond & Hammond the street car company.

In the Other Courts.

A verdict was given yesterday in Judge Lumpkin's court in the suit of W. H. Williams against the city for damages. Mr. Williams was driving and ran into a hole in the middle of the street. He was awarded $400 damages by the jury.

Judge Van Epps's court was occupied yesterday with a number of minor civil suits, suits on accounts and such matters.

Ed Hooks Indicted.

The grand jury was in session yesterday and found a number of indictments against various parties.

The most important of these was the indictment found against Ed Hooks, in which he is charged with embezzling the funds of the Seaboard Air-Line. The witnesses that went before the grand jury were Local Agent Hoyle and Major Courtney, who examined Hooks's books.

The other indictments were of prisoners in jail on minor offenses.

Some want protection. Others want free raw materials. All want Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A NATIONAL BULWARK.

Education the Recognized Foundation of Our National Greatness.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

No truer words were ever spoken than those by Pope in the above lines. It is the early impressions that are lasting, and it is truly claimed by the Roman clergy that if they can but have the training of the child from the ages of five to ten years its spiritual future will be guaranteed.

Education is the true bulwark of national greatness. So strongly is this recognized that most of the civilized countries of the world have adopted some system of compulsory education. Lowell says: "It was in making education not only common but in some sense compulsory on all that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled."

So common is education today that a man without a knowledge of the fundamental principles of learning is the same as ostricised from society.

This sentiment is growing more pronounced every year, and it was with this in view that The Constitution undertook its great educational crusade by introducing that superb reference library, the new edition Encyclopaedia Britannica into the homes of its readers. Great has been the result of our enterprise. Thousands have already been gladdened by the introduction of this library into their homes, and thousands more have expressed a desire to obtain the same. What has been a source of pleasant surprise to The Constitution is the hearty co-operation of leading men and prominent educators of the south in our educational movement. Not that there is any occasion for surprise, for we realize that all are working for a common good and the dissemination of such libraries is bound to result in grand good to the community.

METHODIST MINISTERS MEET.

They Decide on Organization for the Local Preachers.

A very interesting subject was discussed by the Methodist ministers at their regular weekly meeting, held yesterday morning in the lecture room of the First Methodist church.

The local preacher and his relation to the regular church work was the subject of the discussion. The discussion was poned by Rev. Charles Lane. Others who spoke on this subject were Rev. J. J. Sneed, Dr. J. B. Robbins, H. H. Patterson, E. F. Anderson, E. M. Stanton, C. V. Weathers, W. O. Cook and R. W. Bingham.

The discussion developed the fact that there is a general unity and love among the two arms of the ministry, the local and the itinerant; also that some organization was deemed necessary among the local preachers and that city mission work might be performed by the local preachers.

It was decided that the presiding elders of all the districts in this conference call together this branch of the ministry for the purpose of effecting a plan by which the work of the itinerant preachers could be better utilized.

A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. The big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be party to an outrage. Beware of any who tell you that any Liver Medicine is just the same as Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. You know it by the Red Z on the package.

COLIC

Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all complaints prevalent in the Summer, are quickly cured with

PAIN-KILLER

This good old remedy, if kept in the house, will save many sleepless nights, many dollars in doctor's bills, and no end of suffering. It is absolutely harmless and can be given to children with perfect safety. Get a bottle to-day. The quantity has been doubled, but the price remains the same.

Prepared only by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Providence, R. I.

UCAN KNOT

Buy Fall Clothes at a better time than the present.

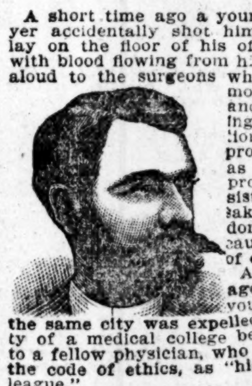
U CANNOT get better Fitting Clothing than ours.
U CANNOT beat our "LOW PRICES."
U CANNOT help being benefited by calling on us now.
U CANNOT find as complete an assortment later.
U CANNOT duplicate our Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits elsewhere. $12.50

Cutaway Sacks, Square Cuts, Regents.

EISEMAN & WEIL.
3 Whitehall Street.

YE GODS!
WHAT NEXT?

A short time ago a young St. Louis lawyer accidentally shot himself, and, as he lay on the floor of his office gasping, and with blood flowing from his wound, he cried aloud to the surgeons who had been summoned by friends, and who, representing different factions of the medical profession, hesitated as to which should proceed to his assistance. "For God's sake, gentlemen, don't let me die because of your code of ethics."



About two months ago a prominent young physician of the same city was expelled from the faculty of a medical college because he alluded to a fellow physician, who did not recognize the code of ethics, as "his friend and colleague."

This is a practical, business-like age. We are a practical, business-like people. Such instances as the foregoing would be absurd and laughable if they were not pitiful.

The code of ethics prescribes not only the conduct of physicians, but regulates the prices that should be charged by them for their services.

The result is that the people are afraid of large doctor bills, and, in the majority of cases, when they become ill they suffer until their complaint becomes aggravated before they attempt to consult a physician.

Any effort to place the services of a physician within the reach of all in the usual practical, business-like way followed by all other professions, is not only frowned down by the medical fraternity, but is met by it with open and violent hostility.

However, "you can always trust to the common sense of the American people," and hence the tremendous popularity of the plan inaugurated by Dr. Hathaway of treating patients for a small sum monthly, with medicine furnished in addition.

This plan is a positive benefaction to the community.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are eminently skilled physicians, graduated from the best schools in the country, accustomed to treat every form of disease, and as well equipped for general practice as any servile adherent to the code of ethics that writes a prescription. The success they have met with in this city has been unparalleled in the history of medical practice in Atlanta.

SPECIALTIES:

Syphilis, specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, impotency, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1. Mail treatment given by sending for mail blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Our medical reference book sent on receipt of one 2-cent stamp.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

DeGIVE'S THEATRES

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 25th and 26th, Matinee Wednesday.
THE ONLY ONE,

JOE OTT

In Franklyn W. Lee's hilarious astronomical farce,

The Star Gazer.

Not a rehash of past traditions, but everything new and up to date.
Usual prices. Seats at theater box office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

The friends of MARK L. TOLBERT announce him as a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to action of primary, October 3, 1894.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman (south side) in the coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
JOSEPH HIRSCH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
C. S. NORTHEN.

I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the primary to be held on October 3d. If elected I promise to faithfully look after the interests of the city.
O. RENEAU.

FOR COUNCIL.

From First Ward.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from first ward at the coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.

The name of T. C. MAYSON is hereby announced as a candidate for council from the first ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

From Second Ward.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the second ward at coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
T. B. NEAL.

I announce myself as a candidate for council from the second ward, subject to the action of the executive committee.
D. E. LUTHER.

At the request of friends, Thomas J. Day, is announced as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to primary or such other nomination as may be prescribed by the city executive committee.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the second ward at coming city primary, to be held October 3d, without the mayor's consent. My object is to make this a live democratic city.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

From Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward subject to the primary on the 3d of October.
W. S. BELL.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward at the coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
W. H. HULSEY.

From Fourth Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coucilman from the fourth ward, subject to the action of the executive committee.
W. D SMITH.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward October 3d.
JOHN A. MILLER.

From Fifth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward at the coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
GEO. H. SIMS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for coucil from the fifth ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
T. J. HOWELL.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council of the fifth ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
JOHN P. MAYS.

From Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward at the coming city primary, to be held October 3d.
HUGH T. INMAN.

At the request of many friends I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to the primary nomination to be held October 3d.
G. V. GRESS.

For City Tax Collector.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city tax collector, election to take place October 3d. I respectfully solicit the support of my friends and public generally, and promise, if elected, a faithful performance of duty.
ED T. PAYNE.
Henry Holcombe and Bernard Broyles, Deputies.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for city tax collector, subject to the primary of October 3d. If I am elected Charles M. Roberts will be assistant tax collector.
JAMES BANKS.

For City Clerk.

I announce myself as a candidate for city clerk, subject to any plan adopted by the city executive committee for the selection of candidates. Mr. J. R. Wilkinson will be my deputy.
CHAS. F. RICE.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for city clerk, subject to the primary October 3d. W. C. Sparks will be my deputy.
JOHN W. COLLIER.

J. W. PHILLIPS is announced as candidate for city clerk and wishes the support of Atlanta's citizens, subject to action of primary, October 3d. His deputy will be T. J. Buchanan.

For City Comptroller.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for city comptroller subject to the primary, October 3d. Mr. John F. Kellam will be my deputy.
JOHN H. GOLDSMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary of October 3d. If elected, Mr. Eugene Hardeman will serve as my assistant. We respectfully solicit the votes of our friends and the public generally.
GEORGE H. HOLLIDAY.

For City Treasurer.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of city treasurer, subject to the primary of October 3d.
WILLIAM T. WALL.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city treasurer, subject to the primary October 3d.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

For City Marshal.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city marshal, subject to primary October 3d. Mr. Alex Dittler will be my deputy.
JOHN W. HUMPHRIES.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of city marshal, subject to the primary of October 3, 1894. My deputy will be John L. Btatie.
OSCAR HALL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city marshal subject to the primary October 3d.
EDWARD S. McCANDLESS.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

Believing that the commissioner of public works should be a civil engineer, I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office.
HUGH ANGIER.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the place of commissioner of public works, subject to the city primary. I offer my ten years' service in the police department and my six years' experience as superintendent of street paving for Verable Bros. as evidence of my competency.
R. H. CLARKE.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of commissioner of public works, subject to the primary of October 3, 1894.
DAVID G. WYLIE.

For City Engineer.

I respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the office of city engineer, subject to the primary October 3d.
R. M. CLAYTON.

H. T. McDaniel, ex-city engineer, is a candidate for city engineer before the primary, October 3d. He points to his record as a guarantee for the future.

For Sexton.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city sexton, subject to the democratic primary October 3, 1894. I solicit the support of the people of Atlanta. Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BETTIE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city sexton subject to the approaching democratic primary.
CHARLES D'ALVIGNY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city sexton, with the work of which I am fully familiar, having served the city several terms in that capacity. Respectfully,
W. A. BONNELL.

Notice to Voters.

The board of revisers for Fulton county will convene in the ordinary's office thereof on the 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, instant, to revise the registration lists of said county, as the law requires.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector and Registrar.
T. M. ARMISTEAD,
Tax Receiver. Revisers.

WE ARE SURROUNDED.
By merchandise like no other house in our line of business in Atlanta. Two immense floors are groaning under their tremendous load, the product of all famous makers of Europe and America. Wherever you look you are greeted with a profusion of all that is beautiful and stylish in men's ready-made wear. We not only claim—but we prove, from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, to thousands and thousands of people—that our prices are the lowest.
GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
38 Whitehall Street.

George Muse Clothing Co.
38 Whitehall.

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By merchandise like no other house in our line of business in Atlanta. Two immense floors are groaning under their tremendous load, the product of all famous makers of Europe and America. Wherever you look you are greeted with a profusion of all that is beautiful and stylish in men's ready-made wear. We not only claim—but we prove, from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, to thousands and thousands of people—that our prices are the lowest.
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38 Whitehall Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORFOLK ACADEMY,
Norfolk, Virginia,
$310.

Six boys of approved character received as boarders in the Principal's home. Private, non-military, non-sectarian college preparatory school for boys. Five teachers—four college men and one specialist. Personal attention to boarders. Idle or vicious boys not admitted on any terms. Handsome catalogue. Rob't. W. Tunstall, B. A., Principal.
Sept 20—7 t.

ATLANTA LAW SCHOOL.

ANDREW J. COBB, A. B., B. L., Dean, Lecturer on Constitutional Laws, Equity and Wills.
Charles A. READ, B. L., Lecturer on Common and Statute Law.
HOOPER ALEXANDER, A. B., Lecturer on Contract Relations.
ALEXANDER P. HULL, B. L., Lecturer on Torts, Evidence and Corporations.
ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS, B. L., Lecturer on Pleading, Criminal Law and Agency.
For catalogue apply to ANDREW J. COBB, Dean, 408 Equitable Building.
June 13—17w sun tues

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Norwalk Military Institute.

A New England school of the highest grade preparing for college, scientific school or business. Certificate admits to various colleges. Superior building. Gymnasium and bowling alley. Illustrated circular sent on request.
FRANK S. ROBERTS, Prin.,
Norwalk, Conn.

Woolwine School
TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE.
Ninth year. A home for boys and young men. School now open for students. Address, S. S. WOOLWINE, Principal.
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Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Three years graded course; good hospital advantages; well equipped chemical, pathological and bacteriological laboratories; excellent teaching facilities and ample clinics; lectures commence October 16, 1894, and close March 14, 1895. For catalogue or other information address Francis L. Parker, M.D., Dean, 70 Hasell street, Charleston, S. C.
aug26-sun-tues-fri

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
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Near Charlottesville, Va. For boys and young men. Send for catalogue. John R. Sampson, A. M., principal.
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Collegiate and preparatory school for girls. Regular and election courses. Music and art specialties conducted by school sisters of Notre Dame, Embla, near Baltimore.
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Prepares for Government Academies, Universities and business. For catalogues address Major R. A. McIntyre, Bethel Academy P. O.
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Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.
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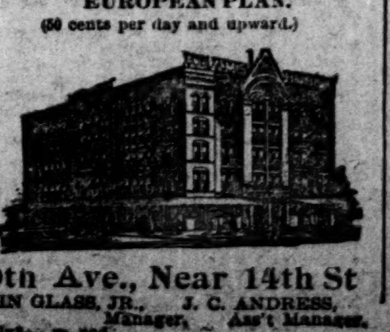
ADAMS HOUSE, NEW YORK
NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
(50 cents per day and upward.)



10th Ave., Near 14th St
JOHN GLASS, JR., Manager, J. C. ANDRESS, Ass't Manager.
july2—m eod.

E DUCATIONAL.

THE CHAUTAUQUA COLLEGE, a department of the chautauqua system, distinct from the reading circle, offers the regular college curriculum or special college and preparatory courses to students at home, by a system of correspondence with professors in leading colleges. Address John H. Daniels, executive secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.
The preparatory school opens September 24th, the Columbian college opens September 24th, the medical school opens October 1st, the dental school opens October 1st, the Corcoran scientific school opens October 3d, the law school opens October 3d, the school of graduate studies opens October 4th.
For catalogue giving full information concerning these several schools address
ROBERT H. MARTIN, Secretary.
aug 26—1m.

NORWOOD INSTITUTE.

The boarding department of the Norwood institute, Washington, D. C., has been removed to 1435 K street, opposite McPherson square. The fine brown stone mansion built for his own use by ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, has been altered, enlarged and adapted to the express uses of Norwood institute. The new location, between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street, is one of the most convenient and choice in Washington.

J. G. Carlisle, secretary of treasury, writes: "I take pleasure in uniting with Secretary Herbert in commending Norwood institute. It has long been recognized as one of the best schools for young ladies in Washington."

Opens September 27th. Address
MRS W. D. CABELL,
1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hunter's School for Boys,
COLLEGE PREPARATORY.
70½ North Broad, Atlanta.
Fall term September 3d, to December 22d.
Hours 8:30 to 1:30.
Special classes afternoon and evening.
aug 3-2m.

SOUTHERN ART SCHOOL.
All branches taught by competent teachers. Open all the year. Normal class for teachers. Class for beginners.
JAMES P. FIELD, Principal.
68 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SIGNOR E. CAMPOBELLO,
LATE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATER, LONDON.
Vocal Teacher.
Studio, - - - The Grand.

University School.
Petersburg, Va., the thirtieth annual session of this school for boys begins October 1st. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, United States Military and Naval academies, leading Engineering schools and colleges. For catalogue, address W. Gordon McCabe, Headmaster.
july 4 2t e o d

Georgia School of Technology.
FALL TERM, 1894, BEGINS
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26th.
For catalogue and information address PRESIDENT or CAPT. LYMAN HALL.
sep 19-1w

Virginia College for Young Ladies.
ROANOKE, VA
Opens September 13, 1894. One of the leading schools for young ladies in the south. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In art and music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen states. For catalogues, address the president,
W. A. HARRIS, D. D.

A GOOD TRADE.

If It Continues and There Should Be Bad Crop Accounts,

COTTON WILL CHANGE ITS POSITION

A Feeble Rally in the Grangers Was Not Maintained—C., B. & Q. Dropped 2 Per Cent—Wheat Closes Higher.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The tendency of prices at the stock exchange today was downward. The special features were New York Central, Chicago Gas and the Grangers, all of which were heavy and lower. New York Central fell 2¼ to 99 on trading of 4,200 shares. The decline in the stock was due to the belief prevailing in certain quarters that the directors on Wednesday next will reduce the dividend, and that the statement to be presented will be unfavorable. No one of any prominence in financial affairs could be found who would father the story, but the fact remains nevertheless that the stock was heavy and did not show any great rallying power. In the last hour the price got back to 100⅛. The Grangers were weak and especially near the close, when Burlington and Quincy broke to 73⅛, St. Paul to 65, Rock Island to 60⅝ and Northwest to 102¾. These figures show losses as compared with Saturday's closing of ¾ to 2 per cent. Firms with Chicago connections were large sellers, and one house which has been more or less prominent on the bull side of Whisky sold about 4,000 shares of Burlington and Quincy. Western advices were of a decidedly bearish character throughout, and they were followed up by sales of the Grangers and other western properties. The announcement that the common council of Chicago would reconvene this evening was the signal for a raid on Chicago Gas, and the stock was forced down from 72 to 69⅞, with a recovery later in the day to 70½. It is intimated that the common council is to be asked to grant a charter to the City and County Company, a new competitor for a share of the gas business of the city. American Sugar was another weak spot, and declined from 96⅜ to 94¾. General Electric was inclined to firmness, and at one time the stock advanced to 40½ on reports that the company had retired its floating debt. New England sold at 32⅛ to 33¼, all assessments paid. The company announces that this assessment has been paid on all but a few thousand shares. The general market closed irregular, but in the main weak. The total sales were 154,000 shares. Net changes show gains of ¼@2 per cent, Burlington and Quincy leading.

The bond market was irregular.

Treasury balances: Coin, $75,631,000; currency, $61,655,000.

Money on call easy at 1, last loan at 1, closing offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.

Bar silver, 63⅝.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for 60 days and 486@486¼ for demand; posted rates, 486@487; commercial bills, 484½@485¼.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the board was 63⅝.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	33½	Missouri Pac	28⅛
do. pref	77½	Mobile & Ohio	20
Sugar Refinery	95	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	65
do. pref	93½	U. S. Cordage	15¼
Am. Tobacco	101½	do. pref	27½
do. pref	107	N. J. Central	112
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	6⅞	N. Y. Central	100
Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	N. Y. & N. E	32⅛
Canada Pac	65½	Norfolk & Western	25
Ches. & Ohio	20⅜	Northern Pac	4⅛
Chicago & Alton	141	do. pref	18⅛
C., B. & Q.	73¼	Northwestern	102⅞
Chicago Gas	70⅜	do. pref	142
Del., Lack. & W	169½	Pacific Mail	14
Dis. & Cat. Feed	11	Reading	20⅜
East Tennessee	11	Rich. Terminal	18⅜
do. pref	18	Rock Island	60⅝
Erie	15½	St. Paul	65¼
do. pref	31	do. pref	122½
Ed. Gen. Electric	39½	Silver Certificates	63⅝
Ills. Central	93½	T. C. I.	18⅜
Lake Erie & West	17½	do. pref	72½
do. pref	72	Texas Pac	10
Lake Shore	135	Union Pac	13
Lous. & Nash	56¾	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6¾
L'ville, N. A. & Chic	8	do. pref	15
Manhattan Consol	115½	Western Union	88¾
Memphis & Char	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	12¾
Mich. Central	98½	do. pref	44⅛
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	102	do. 3s	78
do. Class B	104	Virginia 6s	—
do. Class C	92	do. pref	—
Louisiana stamped	100	U. S. 4s, registered	114
N. C. 4s	98	do. coupon	115
N. C. 6s	124	do. 2s	96
Tennessee old 6s	60	Southern railway 5s	89½
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	—	do. common	13⅞
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	—	do. preferred	43

*Ex-dividend. †Asked.

Closing Stock Review.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Foreign and Domestic News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager—The market was sluggish in the closing dealings, and with the exception of a special drive against Sugar the Industrials were neglected. The Keene brokers were the principal sellers of Sugar, but the traders were disposed to buy for a time.

The feeble rally in the Grangers was not maintained, but the shorts in St. Paul were so nervous that there was a good demand to cover at each concession.

Rhode Island was bought with confidence on a scale down, by strong parties.

Gas was firm at the decline, and houses with western connections picked up stock without attracting attention.

The advance in New York Central was well maintained, and bears hesitated to put out from the short lines. As soon as the rumor of a reduction of the dividend rate was found to be groundless there was a large investment order executed by a prominent commission house, and that absorbed the floating supply under par.

Louisville and Nashville was steady, and a new short interest has been created in the stock. The local pool took all that the room traders cared to sell.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Saturday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	171½	172	169½	169½	170
Northwestern	103½	103⅛	102⅜	102⅞	103⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18½
Richmond Terminal	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
New York & N. E	33¼	33¼	32½	*32½	28⅛
Lake Shore	135½	135½	135	135	135⅜
Western Union	89⅛	89⅛	88¾	88¾	89⅛
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28⅛	28½	28⅜
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	13⅜
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	11
Atchison	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
Reading	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21
Louisville and Nash	57⅛	57⅛	56¼	56½	57¼
North. Pacific pref	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19
St. Paul	65⅜	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛	65⅜
Rock Island	61½	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61⅝
Chicago Gas	71⅜	71⅜	70	70⅜	72
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	75¼	75⅜	73⅛	73¼	75¼
Am'n Sugar Refinery	96⅝	96⅝	94¾	95	96⅛
Erie				15½	15⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	34¼	34¼	33¼	33¼	31⅛
General Electric	40	40½	39½	39½	39½

*All assessments paid.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today $216,351.62

Bright Outlook for Texas Pacific.

Foreign and Domestic News Company, New York.

An official of the Texas Pacific road says:

"The prospects for our road are very bright. Since August our gross earnings show increases over last year, and I expect the net earnings for that month will also show some improvement.

"The cotton crop has started to move, and we are now 2,000 bales ahead of the movement for the corresponding period last year, notwithstanding that shipments began later. Our daily shipments are about 15,000 to 17,000 bales. These shipments will be governed a great deal by the price of the staple.

"The financial and political outlook in Texas is favorable."

Weekly Iron and Steel Review.

Foreign and Domestic News Company, New York.

The situation in the iron and steel trade can hardly be called as favorable as it was a week ago. While the demand from consumers does not seem to have expanded appreciably, there has been a noticeable increase in the output of material, and the competition for business is decidedly more keen.

Western mills are more persistent in thier search for business, regardless of price. It seems, indeed, that the situation in the west is rather better than it is here, but taking the whole country through large orders are scarce and consumers everywhere are holding back.

The result is a declining tendency in quotations and an increasing pressure on the part of producers of raw materials to effect sales. In pig iron southern makers are again in the field, and as northern makers are endeavoring to hold their business prices are weakening. For the best brands it is claimed that no concessions have been made, but the feeling is unquestionably one of less confidence.

For small lots of finished material there is a fair run of orders, and the competition is so sharp that what were formerly called small lots are now regarded with eagerness. The mills have a fair amount of business ahead, but new orders will have to come in soon or prices will be further shaded.

Steel billets are moving slowly at $19 and $19.50, as buyers will take no more than enough for immediate requirements, apparently expecting a break later in the fall.

Reports from the various business centers indicate an improvement in the hardware trade. While business has not yet reached its full development in most lines, the trade is purchasing more freely to meet the demand, which is growing on account of the preparations for the business of the next few months.

Mechanics' tools are beginning to move more freely, and the demand for general hardware is also increasing. Business for the month thus far is very satisfactory and larger in volume than expected. There is a slight improvement in prices. Collections are fair.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	98½	99½	Atlanta 4½s	100	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	98½	99½	Augusta 7s, L.D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	112		Macon 6s	115	
Georgia 7s, 1896	101	105	Columbus 5s	100	102
Savannah 5s	105		Rome graded	101	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	118		Waterworks 6s	103	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Rome 5s	90	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	South Car 4½s	99	100½
Atlanta 6s, L.D.	113		Newnan 6s L.D.	103	106
Atlanta 6s, S.D.	100		Chattanooga 6s 1921	98	
Atlanta 5s, L.D.	102		Col. S.C. graded 3s & 4s, 1910	64	
			Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	101		C. C., & A. 1st 7s, 1897	101	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107½		do., 2d 7s, 1910	94	
Georgia 6s, 1922	109		do., con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	112		Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
C., C. & A.	93		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907		118
Ga. Pac. c't'f's	104		do., income 6s 1900	96	
Ga. Pacific 2d	52	53			
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	85				
Mari'ta & N. G.					
S. A. & M., 1st	45	47			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	148	150	Aug. & Sav.	94	85
Southwestern	70	72	A. & W. P.	79	
Central	15		do. deben	90	91
Cent. deben	26	28			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed quiet; middling 5 13-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	323	757	50	......	1341	2060
Monday	416	994	50	450	1707	2548
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	739	1751	100	450	......	......

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	6.18	6.21	6.18	6.20-21	6.23-24
October	6.18	6.21	6.13	6.20-21	6.22-23
November	6.24	6.26	6.19	6.25-27	6.27-28
December	6.30	6.33	6.25	6.32-33	6.33-34
January	6.36	6.38	6.29	6.37-38	6.39-40
February	6.42	6.45	6.36	6.44-45	6.45-46
March	6.47	6.51	6.42	6.50-51	6.51-52
April	6.55	6.57	6.47	6.56-57	6.58-59

Closed firm; sales 119,300 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	27516	19871	7859	5579	329871	334136
Monday	56025	35871	12293	9685	353217	361386
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	77541	55742	20152	15264		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	6.05	July	6.39
February	6.10	August	
March	6.17	September	5.87
April	6.22	October	5.87
May	6.28	November	5.96
June	6.34	December	6.02

Closed steady. sales 58,300 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Summary Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.—Early cables from Liverpool showed an improvement of 1-64 to 2-64d from Saturday's close, but this advance was subsequently lost upon free selling by the south to exporters, who were enabled to send their orders to Liverpool before the opening, thereby causing the decline at the close abroad. There is little, if any, disposition to buy cotton even at present low prices, and with this weakness in the market it is easily understood why prices break so freely when receipts increase as they have today to about 50,000 bales and the speculative element is absent. During the afternoon an increase in the demand for cotton by outsiders caused a sharp advance. The fact that good trade is making itself felt in all branches of business is a factor which has attracted investors to our market today. If this demand increases it will be more than sufficient to absorb the offerings of the south, and with any bad crop accounts, which might now receive credence, would quickly change the position of affairs.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, September 24.—(Special.)—The feeling was intensely bearish at the opening this morning, and notwithstanding an improvement in Liverpool, prices opened lower and declined further, reaching the lowest prices on record, October selling down to 6.13 and January, which had opened at 6.35, to 6.29. In the last half hour, however, the whole market developed sudden strength, there was active covering by shorts and prices shot upward about 8 points from the lowest. The close was firm, with 6.37 bid for January. Henceforth we look for an active market, with sharp upward, as well as downward turns. We would still rather buy than sell.

In the stock market the rumor mongers had it that New York Central would reduce its dividend and the whole list declined sharply upon the scare.

The Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Very good to large dry goods sales were realized through the forwardings by agents, but the new demand was on the moderate scale usual to the last week of the month. With jobbers the business was of very fair proportions, and, with the orders returned, sales came up to expectations. Printing cloths quiet and firm at 2 15-16c.

From The Wall Street Journal.

This market is active on the spot and a good supply of mail orders is coming to hand. The attention of buyers is directed toward the more staple lines of cottons and woolens, but the minor departments are unusually active. Inquiries for solid packages are more numerous and clearly demonstrate that stocks in this market are not only nominal to nothing, but that early arrivals are largely contracted for. The aggregate of sales will be more than any previous day this week. Nearby southern markets are taking moderate quantities of seasonable stuffs, but the improved condition of the markets in the northwest is reflected in the more general inquiry for heavy lines from that section.

The recent drives in linens have depressed prices to a great extent. Transactions today were closed at from 10 to 25 per cent below market values.

Collections are favorably reported of and prices hold firm throughout.

Imports of Dry Goods.

The following is a summary of the imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending Wednesday and reported at the custom house today, and compared with previous years. Imports entered for consumption amounted to $1,829,480, against $1,037,063 in 1893 and $1,839,338 in 1892; imports entered for warehouse $952,626, against $602,987 in 1893 and $332,353 in 1892; warehouse withdrawals $1,380,804, against $947,439 in 1893 and $526,061 in 1892.

The total imports of dry goods from January 1st to date has been $63,000,000, against $101,758,326 in 1893 and $93,206,113 in 1892. The total withdrawals this year exceed the two previous years by over $3,000,000. Cottons, silks and miscellaneous fabrics figured largely in the movement for the week.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 24—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair with prices steady; middling uplands 3 21-32; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,200; all American; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery —; October and November delivery 3 30-64; November and December delivery 3 31-64; December and January delivery 3 32-64, 3 31-64; January and February delivery 3 33-64; February and March delivery 3 35-64, 3 35-64; March and April delivery 3 37-64, 3 36-64; April and May delivery 3 38-64; May and June delivery 3 40-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, September 24—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 3 34-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 30-64, sellers; October and November delivery 3 29-64, sellers; November and December delivery 3 29-64, 3 30-64; December and January delivery 3 30-64, 3 31-64; January and February delivery 3 32-64, sellers; February and March delivery 3 33-64, 3 34-64; March and April delivery 3 35-64, 3 36-64; April and May delivery 3 37-64, sellers; May and June delivery 3 38-64, 3 39-64; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, September 24—Cotton quiet; sales 413 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; middling gulf 6⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 2,589; stock 82,250.

GALVESTON, September 24—Cotton easy; middling 6 1-16; net receipts 14,498 bales; gross 14,498; sales 1,203; stock 73,746; exports coastwise 4,590.

NORFOLK, September 24—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; net receipts 1,645 bales; gross 1,645; sales 497; stock 6,463; exports coastwise 650.

BALTIMORE, September 24—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 1,584; sales none; stock 8,395; exports 1,000.

BOSTON, September 24—Cotton quiet; middling 6 11-16; net receipts none bales; gross 1,012; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, September 24—Cotton firm; middling 6; net receipts 2,690 bales; gross 2,690; sales none; stock 13,900.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24—Cotton steady; middling 7 1-16; net receipts 18 bales; gross 18; sales none; stock 3,364.

SAVANNAH, September 24—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; net receipts 8,638 bales; gross 8,638; sales 1,775; stock 65,153; exports coastwise 4,227.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24—Cotton easy; middling 6; net receipts 14,456 bales; gross 16,696; sales 5,500; stock 43,827; exports to Great Britain 10,461; coastwise 3,839.

MOBILE, September 24—Cotton easy; middling 6; net receipts 1,746 bales; gross 1,746; sales 500; stock 6,396; exports coastwise 2,021.

MEMPHIS, September 24—Cotton steady; middling 6⅛; net receipts 1,819 bales; sales 175; shipments 506; stock 8,061.

AUGUSTA, September 24—Cotton easy; middling 6; net receipts 2,232 bales; shipments 1,228; sales 1,384; stock 7,002.

CHARLESTON, September 24—Cotton easy; middling 5⅞; net receipts 6,253 bales; gross 6,253; sales 500; stock 45,616.

HOUSTON, September 24—Cotton quiet; middling 6 1-16; net receipts 14,798 bales; shipments 7,774; sales 265; stock 27,609.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Until very late in the day's session of the wheat market there was very little encouragement for the holders of that grain. Within the last hour, however, the sentiment underwent a change, being helped both by the smaller estimates for tomorrow and by the rally in corn. The undertone was decidedly weak throughout the most of the day, a new low record—54¼c for December—being made. A fair business was transacted, local longs and the northwest doing the majority of the selling, whilst shorts were apparently the principal support of the market. In addition to other weakening influences early the evident uneasiness of holders of corn impressed itself upon their brethren in wheat, to the disadvantage of values. December wheat opened at 54½c, sold between 54¼c and 54⅞c, closing at 54¾c—⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was in fair demand and steady.

Corn—The light estimate of tomorrow's arrivals of corn induced some shorts to cover in that market during the last hour. The buying for that account assumed good proportions before the close, and prices not only regained all that they had lost early, but in addition showed an appreciation over Saturday's final figures. Early in the session the feeling was a depressed one, dispirited longs selling freely, much of the sentiment that prevailed last week finding expression at the opening today. The demand for cash corn was very poor. An evidence of that fact is found in the discount of ⅞c for September under May, that difference being seen at one time during today's trading. Prices ruled ½c under Saturday. May corn opened from 50¾c to 51c, sold between 50⅝c and 52c, closing at 51⅞c—½@⅝c higher than Saturday.

Oats—With wheat and corn both weak, oats preserved a steady tone, the main reason for which was the continuation of a good shipping demand. The better tone in the other markets during the latter portion of the session was participated in by oats. The close was ⅝c higher than Saturday for May. Cash prices were steady.

Provisions—The market for product was firm at the opening, an advance in live hog values exerting a good influence. Later there was general selling, Armour receiving the credit for being the most important person on that side, whilst one of the ground floor commission houses made a determined effort to force a decline. The rally in grain was opportune, however, a good demand springing up in sympathy. The close was unchanged from Saturday for January pork and lard and January ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
September	51⅛	52¼	51⅜	52⅛
December	54½	54⅞	54¼	54¾
May	59½	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
CORN—				
September	50¼	51⅛	50	51⅛
October	50¼	51⅛	50¼	51½
December	48	49⅛	48	49⅛
May	50½	52	50⅝	51⅞
OATS—				
September	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29¼
October	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼
May	33¼	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛
PORK—				
September	13 27½	13 35	13 27½	13 35
January	13 30	13 37½	13 30	13 37½
LARD				
September	8 42½	8 42½	8 42½	8 42½
October	8 50	8 52½	8 30	8 42½
January	7 77½	7 80	7 67½	7 75
SIDES—				
September	7 37½	7 37½	7 37½	7 37½
October	7 35	7 40	7 12½	7 35
January	6 77½	5 82½	6 65	6 80

Lamson Bros. & Co's. Grain Letter.

CHICAGO, September 24.—The bears were out in force again this morning, and December wheat soon had a new record—54¼c. Foreign advices were decidedly indifferent, and while the local receipts—203 cars—were slightly under expectations, those in the northwest aggregated 1,200 cars, 100 over last year. It was soon apparent that the bears had too much company, and at the low point any one could see offerings were being gradually absorbed and prices recovered the early loss. Bull influences came in the shape of much lighter increase in the visible than had been expected—975,000 against 1,550,000 anticipated—a decrease of 88,000 bushels in local stocks and the lightest of 175 cars for tomorrow. In the latter part of the session the market was exceedingly strong, closing at an advance of ⅝c from the opening.

Early influences in corn were decidedly discouraging. On passage showed an increase of 88,000 bushels, while, on the other side, it was quoted 1½c lower. Local receipts were 6 cars over the estimate. The opening was 1c lower for the near-by options. There was considerable bear pressure, and May touched 50⅝c. Many stop orders were executed on the way down. The visible increased 91,000 bushels. Local stocks increased 80,500. As the session advanced the bears became somewhat nervous and attempting to realize profits, the market rallied quickly, advancing 1⅜c from the lowest, the lowest estimate of 208 cars adding buoyancy to the market.

Oats were active but weak at the opening. There was a fair outside trade, and offerings being limited, prices were soon 1c above the opening. Liquidation in this cereal for the past few days has been of a milder form than in other grains. There is still a good many believers in higher prices for oats. The visible increased 376,000 bushels. Receipts, 10 cars over estimate.

The hog product was steady at the opening at about yesterday's prices. There was considerable reading by professionals, who have determined to bring out a long line of lard held by a country commission company, which broke the market 25c. It recovered near the close, however.

The Flour Market.

From The Wall Street Journal.

The New York flour market has been very dull recently with the price tending downward, following the movement of wheat. It has been a period when jobbers have confined their purchases as much as possible to small current requirements, pursuing a strict, hand-to-mouth policy, withdrawing bids quickly and demanding concessions at every opportunity. The result of this policy has been to make it a very difficult market to sell flour on and at present prices are the lowest yet reached, with the demand very unpromising either for home account or for export at the decline. Yesterday there was a little better foreign inquiry, but the amount taken was not important.

Feed—There has been a little weaker tone on the decline in feeding stuffs and wheat, trade being dull on the basis of 90 to 90 cents for western and 90 cents in jobbing lots for the city.

Chicago stocks of grain are as follows:

	Sept. 1, '94.	Sept. 18, '93.
No. 2 red wheat	18,823,824	4,463,553
No. 3 red	604,551	452,333
No. 2 spring	6,175,261	12,183,248
No. 3 spring	114,905	567,857
No. 2 corn	935,849	781,864
No. 2 oats	1,321,760	556,422

The stocks of grain in private elevators at Chicago are reported at 3,293,000 bushels wheat, 71,000 bushels corn and 658,000 bushels oats. The stock of No. 2 red wheat at Chicago is more than four times as large as it was last year, while the stock of No. 2 spring wheat is only about one-half as large.

Exports of wheat from Russia January 1st to August 20th have been 8,836,000 quarters, against 5,535,000 quarters last year; barley, 7,638,000 quarters against 3,895,000 quarters last year; oats, 7,721,000 quarters against 2,279,000 quarters. The total exports of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn for the period have been 29,606,000 quarters, against 13,368,000 quarters.

The last special report of The London Times on English crops made wheat 12.3 points higher than last year; barley 19.7 higher; oats 12 higher and potatoes 4.5 lower.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 24, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 24—Flour—First patent $4.00 second patent $3.50; extra fancy $3.00; fancy $2.90; family $2.80. Corn—No. 1 white 75c; No. 2 white 74c; mixed 70c. Oats—White 47; mixed 45c; rust proof 50c. Seed rye—Georgia 75. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90; choice timothy small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 85; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 72c; bolted 67c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 80c; small sacks 80c. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₱ cwt. Stockpeas $1.25@1.30. Grits—Pearl $4.00.

NEW YORK, September 24—Southern flour dull and weak; good to choice $3.00@3.50; common to fair extra $2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot fairly active and ¼c lower, closing steady; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 56¼; afloat 56¾; options declined ⅜@⅝c, December going ½c below the previous low record, rallied ⅜@½c, closing firm ⅛@⅜c below Saturday with trading fair; No. 2 September 56⅛; December 58⅛; May 63¼. Corn, spot dull, weak and lower; No. 2 in elevator 56⅞@57½; afloat 56⅞@57½; options declined 1@1¼c, rallied ¼@1½c and closed firm ¼@1¼c under Saturday with trading fairly active; September 57; November 56¾; December 55½; May 55⅜. Oats, spot dull; options active and firmer; September 33¼; November 34⅛; December 35⅛; May 38½; spot No. 2 white 33½@35; mixed western 33½@35; white do. 36@40½.

ST. LOUIS, September 24—Flour dull; patents $2.40@2.55; fancy $2.00@2.10; choice $1.75@1.90. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash —; September 48¼; December 51; May 56⅛. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash —; September 52½; December 47½; May 45@45⅛. Oats dull; No. 2 cash —; September 29¾; October 29¼; May 34½.

CHICAGO, September 24 Flour quiet and easy; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $5.25. No. 2 spring wheat 52⅛@52¾; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 52½@52½. No. 2 corn 51½. No. 2 oats 28½@29.

CINCINNATI, September 24—Flour, spring patents $3.35@3.80; family $2.50@2.65. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 57¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 57½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 24—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 21.75c ₱ 100 lb cases; Leverings 21.75. Green Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18; common 17. Sugar—Granulated 5¼; powdered 5¾; cut loaf 5⅞; white extra C 4¾; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¾@4⅞; yellow extra C 4½. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45; prime 35@40c; common 20@30c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawly's dairy $1.40; icecream $1.10 Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 12½@13½c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@6.50 Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4c; do. 1 lb package, 6⅛c. cases, 1 lb 5½c; do 1 and ½ lbs 8c; do. ¼ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6¼; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00, salmon $5.25@6.00; F.W. oysters $1.75; L.W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.50; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.10. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.10; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, 90c@$1.20; quarts $1.10@1.75. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.25 ₱ sack.

NEW YORK, September 24—Coffee, options closed steady 5@20 points up; September 13.8@14.00; November 12.70@12.85; January 12.05; March 11.90; May 11.80; spot Rio dull; No. 7 15⅛. Sugar, raw dull and nominal; fair refining 3⅛; refined quiet and easy; off A 4⅛@4 7-16; standard A 4½@4 11-16; cut loaf and crushed 5 1-16@5¼; granulated 4½@4 11-16; cubes 4 11-16@4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and moderately active; open kettle 27@36. Rice active and firm; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@5⅞; Japan 4⅛@4½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 24—Pork, standard mess $13.87½. Lard, prime steam 8.37½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 6.87½; long clear 7.37½; clear ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.62½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.62½; long clear 8.37½; clear ribs 8.50; short clear 8.62½.

ATLANTA, September 24—Clear rib sides, boxed 8⅛; ice-cured bellies 11½. Sugar-cured hams 13@14½, according to brand and average; California 10½. Breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Leaf 10½c; compound 7½c.

NEW YORK, September 24—Pork dull and easy; new mess $15.50@15.75. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and lower; western steam 8.95; city steam 8.25@8.50; options, September 9.00 asked; January 8.10 asked.

CHICAGO, September 24—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.37½@13.50. Lard 8.35@8.65. Short ribs, loose 7.35@7.50. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.62½@6.75; short clear sides boxed 7.75@8.00.

CINCINNATI, September 24—Pork, mess $14.50. Lard steam leaf 9.25; kettle dried 9.50. Bacon, shoulders 7.50, short rib sides 8.62½@8.75; short clear 8.85@8.87½.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, September 24—Spirits turpentine opened and closed firm at 25⅛ for regulars; sales at first call 715 casks and 150 casks at the last call. Rosin quiet and unchanged; sales 787 bbls; the opening and closing was firm. A. B. C and D $1.05; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.40; H $1.55; I $1.70; K $1.90; M $2.05; N $2.35; window glass $2.50; waterwhite $2.75.

WILMINGTON, August 24—Rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; turpentine steady at 25; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; soft $1.60; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, September 24—Rosin firm but dull; strained common to good $1.17½@1.22½; turpentine quiet and easy at 28@28¼.

CHARLESTON, September 24—Turpentine firm at 26; rosin firm; good strained $1.00.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, September 24—Apples $3.00@3.50 ₱ bbl Pears $3.25@3.50 ₱ bbl. Watermelons —— ₱ 100 Lemons—Messina $3.00@3.50; Florida none on the market. Oranges—Messina none. Cocoanuts 3½@4c. Pineapples $6.00@7.00 ₱ crate. Bananas—Selected $1.00@1.25. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $1.90; ½ boxes $1.00; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20 25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4; Georgia 2@2½c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 24 Eggs 15@16. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 18@20; choice 10@12½; other grades 4@5c. Live poultry—Turkeys 7@8 ₱ lb; hens 22½@25; spring chickens, large 18@20c; small 8@10c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 12½@15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl; fancy ₱ bu. 75@80c. Sweet potatoes, new 45@50c ₱ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 90c@$1.00 ₱ bu; ½ bbl sacks $1.25@1.50; ₱ bbl $2.50@2.75. Cabbage 1¼@1½.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, September 24—Bagging—1¾ lb 7; 2 lb ½; 2¼ lb 8. Ties—9c.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.
CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER and OTHER HIGH GRADE BONDS
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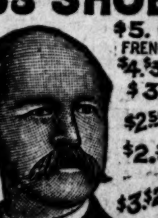
The J. W. PHILLIPS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
Commission Merchants
Produce, fruits and merchandise of all kinds solicited. Promptness our motto.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
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$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
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You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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DEALERS IN
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on residence property in amounts of $2,500 and over. Money here.
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The two new fast and powerful steamships

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DR. HAWTHORNE

Strongly Endorses the New Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

His Former Endorsement Was Emphatic Praise, but Since Carefully Comparing the New with the Old He Concludes That He Did Not Say Enough in Commendation of The Constitution's Enterprise.

Atlanta, Georgia Sept. 18, 1894.

To the Constitution:--

About two months ago Mr. R. McCulloch, representing The Constitution, called upon me and asked for my opinion of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. At that time I had not examined the edition of Britannica represented by him. In a letter which I gave him, I stated that I had used Scribner's edition of Britannica for more than ten years and that I had found it indispensable in my professional work. Since then I have made some comparisons of the new edition with the original edition and find that they are essentially the same. I am happy to state, moreover, that I think there are some substantial and important improvements in the new edition being introduced by the Constitution.

J. B. Hawthorne

Some of the Improvements

Which the Doctor had in mind were these: An entire equipment of new maps, up-to-date and produced at a cost of $30,000; the correction of false and unjust criticisms on the South; the rewritten American copyright articles; the two thousand pages of new and additional matter, not found in the original, bringing the entire work up to date.

FOR A SECOND TIME

Was an Order Pardoning William Wilson Signed by the Governor.

THIS TIME IT WILL STICK

Other Pardon Cases Considered by Governor Northen Yesterday—Four Were Refused—Other Capitol News.

Governor Northen cleaned up several pardon cases yesterday, in three of them granting the pardons asked for, and in four, refusing to interfere with the sentence of the courts.

For one of the men pardoned it was a second time that an order for his release had been signed by Governor Northen.

William Wilson is the man, who, but for his own indiscretion, would have been released from the penitentiary on a former order signed two years ago. He was convicted of murder in 1884 in Echols county and was sent to the penitentiary under a life sentence. He presented a strong petition, which established very clearly the fact that the shooting most probably belonged to the involuntary manslaughter class and was really gross carelessness and not murder. It was shown that the principal witness against Wilson was not present at the time of the killing; that he had a deep-seated grudge against Wilson and had declared that he intended to convict him if swearing would do it. Everything tended to show that the man had been sufficiently punished, and the governor two years ago signed a warrant for his freedom. After it had been signed, however, it was learned that Wilson had just made an attempt to escape from prison, and the pardon order was revoked. Yesterday it was reissued, and Wilson will return to Echols a free man.

George Lowe, convicted of rape in Walton county, in 1885, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, was pardoned, it being shown that the testimony of the woman who convicted him, and on whose testimony it was that he was convicted, is of bad character, and now acknowledges that she swore wrongfully. Lowe has been in the penitentiary over seven years. Jurors, citizens and the judge who sentenced him joined in the petition for his pardon.

Frank Redding, who is in the Fulton county chaingang, under an eighteen months' sentence for larceny from the house, has been pardoned by the governor on a strong petition signed by the prosecuting attorney, the solicitor and the judge.

These Were Refused.

The governor refused pardons in the following cases for want of satisfactory reasons:

Bill Benson, convicted of selling liquor illegally in Carroll county, and sentenced to pay $350 and costs or twelve months in the chaingang.

Fred Horton, convicted of arson, in Washington county, and sentenced in 1892 to penitentiary for life.

Allen Sykes, convicted of murder in Telfair county in 1889, and sentenced for life.

Wiley N. O'Kelly, convicted of aiding the escape of prisoners, May, 1894, in Douglas county, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Rewards Offered.

A reward of $150 each has been offered for the capture of some unknown murderers and their delivery to the sheriff of Dougherty county. On the 30th of last June, the dead body of Watt Ellis was found in the Flint river. A gunshot wound was found on his body and his throat had been cut. On the 10th of September in the same locality the skeleton of an unknown man was found. The cases are mysterious, and it is believed by the local authorities that the offer of the reward may unravel the mystery.

Reappointed State Depositories.

The governor reappointed as state depositories for a term of four years the Milledgeville Banking Company and the People's Savings bank, of Rome.

Do not forget that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder makes delicious buscuit, griddle-cakes, doughnuts, waffles, pie crusts and shortcake. It's the best.

UNDER A SURGICAL OPERATION.

A Lady, Well Known in Atlanta, Dies in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Richard Church, known to her many friends in this city and throughout the south as Miss Hasseltine Hampton, died in Philadelphia, Pa., a few days ago under a surgical operation.

Her home was in Rochester, N. Y., but she was taken to Philadelphia in order to secure the best surgical treatment of that city. Mrs. Church was the only daughter of Mrs. M. J. Hampton, of the census department in Washington city.

The many friends of Mrs. Church in this city and throughout the south will be grieved to learn of her sad death.

To Little Marion Wilkinson.

God made a little child with angel face,
The smile of heaven on her lips and brow;
Fair from the Master Hand her tender grace
Falls on our hearts a benediction now.

Dove-messenger of purity and love
Lent to our lives just long enough to teach
Sweet lessons of eternity—to move
Our hearts to listen lowly to God's speech.

To hear His holy voice, to feel the thrill;
The blest reality of faith in Heaven;
To trust as little children trust His will—
Though her a little child, His message given!

We give the Giver back His priceless gift—
This golden link between our hearts and God—
And in new faith our chastened souls we lift
Above the mem'ries hidden 'neath the sod.

Faith sees the spirit-form, the angel face
Redeemed, encrowned! She bids us come.
To turn our waiting steps to God's fair place,
Where her sweet voice shall sing us welcome Home!

—M. D. D.

Manchester, September 22, 1894.

Unless you kill your doubts they will some day kill you. If you doubt the medical powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla take half a dozen bottles and then doubt and disease will be conquered.

40 Cents Will Buy

One pound Lucy Hinton or
One pound Star Plug at
HARRY SILVERMAN'S.
sep 22-1m.

Water Cure Sanitarium

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat a invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.
DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.
March 12, 1894.
mar18-12m

Barker & Holleman

Can obtain promptly on improved residence property, $1,000, $4,000, $6,000. Parties desiring such loans are invited to call. Room 32, Gould building. sep16-1m

Bread for Poor Little Ones.

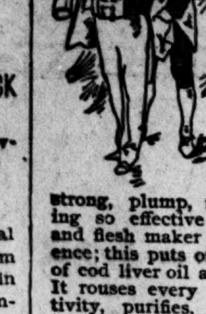
You can give more bread to your little ones by buying Benning's splint coal at summer prices.

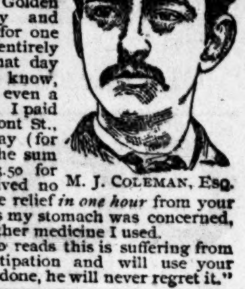
For Only $4 Per Ton.

Do you know that you can buy the best splint coal for $4 per ton? Benning's.

The Dreyfus Peachtree Home

For sale on easy terms by Samuel W. Goode & Co.





TO PUT ON needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on *healthy flesh* not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of *33 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass.*, writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in one day (for his advice only,) the sum of $10.00 with $3.50 for medicine, and derived no benefit. I got more relief *in one hour* from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used.

M. J. COLEMAN, Esq.

If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."

MEETINGS.

Club Meeting in Fifth Ward.

The friends of G. V. Gress will meet at the Exchange hotel, 167 Marietta street, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp, for the purpose of organizing a Gress Club. All friends invited.

A regular communication of Gate City Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Masonic hall, old capitol building. Work in the F. C. degree. All brethren duly qualified cordially invited.

JOHN R. DICKEY, W. M.
A. P. WOOD, Secretary.

Sales for October.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta on the first Tuesday in October, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit: The same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of parties named below, for their state and county taxes for the year 1893.

Two and a half acres in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of land lot No. 250, 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of C. C. Arrowood.

A lot on Arrowood street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Coker and Foote, part of land lot No. 109, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, as the property of J. M. Arrowood.

A lot on Marietta street in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Fuller and Domini, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55x200 feet, more or less. As the property of J. C. Bridger.

A lot on Stonewall street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Flynn, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less. As the property of Jas. W. Brown, C. L. Anderson, guardian

A lot commencing on the original line of lot of land 119, at the southeast corner of H. T. McDaniel's half lot and running east 208 feet; thence north 52 feet, thence west 208 feet to original line, thence south along said line 52 feet to the beginning; land lot 119, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. As the property of John Bridges.

A lot adjoining the property of Bryant, part of land lot No. 6, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing twenty-four acres, more or less. As the property of James R. Bryant.

Lot No. 8 of the subdivision English, Rice, Johnson et al., fronting 50 feet on the north side of Forest avenue and running north same width as front 150 feet, to a ten-foot alley, bounded east by lot No. 7, west by lot No. 9, said property being purchased by James W. Green from A. J. West, trustee for H. F. West; land lot No. 50, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. As the property of Miss M. M. Calhoun.

A lot on Ashby street in the seventh ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 118, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 58x270 feet, more or less, as the property of W. B. Carter.

Interest in the following described property in the town of East Point, commencing at a post at the southeast corner of Mrs. E. G. Grimes's property, thence north 125 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of the present factory of the obliques, thence west 269 feet from the Central railroad right of way, thence south 125 feet, more or less, thence east 269 feet, more or less, along Grimes's south line to the starting point. Land lot No. 156, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of C. C. Chaffee.

Part of land lots 163 and 164, one parcel being the north half of land lot No. 163, containing 101¼ acres, more or less, the other parcel being the southeast quarter of land lot No. 164, containing 52 acres, more or less, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Eliza F. Conley.

North half of lot No. 165, lot 188 and three-fourths of lot 189, being all that part of said lot No. 189 not owned by Scarborough, containing altogether 4‥5⅝ acres, the same having been purchased by John L. Conley from William J. Wardlaw in the 14th district of Fluton county, Georgia, as the property of Mary E. Conley.

One lot, beginning 100 feet north of Neal street and running north along east side of Norrell street, 50 feet and back east same width 90 feet, being part of land lots 52, 54 and 111, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. The said lot being more fully described on page 310, book V3, of deeds in clerk's office. As the property of C. A. Cook, 1892 tax.

One lot fronting 45 feet north side of Neal street and running back north same width 100 feet along east side of Norrell street, being part of land lots 52, 54 and 111, 14th district Fulton county, Georgia. The said lot being more fully described on page 310, book V3, of deeds in clerk's office. As the property of C. A. Cook.

A lot on Randolph street in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Butler and Featherstone, part of land lot No. 18, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 54x130 feet, more or less. As the property of Joseph S. Cook, guardian.

A lot beginning at a point on north side of Ponce de Leon avenue, 69½ feet, due east of east boundary line of Mrs. Smith's present residence lot and including a lot 69½ feet wide, east of said point and extending due north the same width 69½ feet from Ponce de Leon avenue, to the north boundary line of lot No. 2 of the Medlock subdivision.

The east boundary line of Mrs. Smith's lot above referred to runs due north and south and measured along north side of Ponce de Leon avenue is 386 feet from northeast corner of said avenue and measuring easterly from Boulevard west boundary line is 323 feet; east boundary line is 330 feet. Land lot 48, 14th district Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Joseph S. Cook.

Six acres in land lot 182, 2 acres wide in south corner of north 50 acres now the property of Nancy E. Embry, bounded on the south by H. M. Cox; east and north by Nancy E. Embry, and west by J. M. Rosser, as the property of A. W. Cox.

A lot commencing at a point 260 feet from the southwest corner of Hunter and Wellington streets, running back west 277 feet to a 15-foot alley, thence south along said alley 100 feet, thence east 277 feet to Wellington street, thence north along west of Wellington street 100 feet, to beginning point. Land lot 148, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of H. C. Dunlap.

A lot commencing at a point 310 feet from the junction of Southside street and lots 16 and 17 of the Calloway subdivision of the Henry T. McDaniel property, being part of 16, thence east 190 feet, thence along alley to the dower line of Mrs. F. E. McDaniel, thence west along said dower line 190 feet to the dividing line of lots 16 and 17, thence along said line south to beginning point. Land lot 138, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Thomas Ector.

A lot on Simpson street in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ryle, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x100 feet, more or less, as the property of T. G. Echols.

A lot on Connally street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hughes and Camp, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x150 feet, more or less, as the property of Jacob Epps.

Half acre of land on the Flat Shoals road, bounded north by J. F. Faith, east by Robert Parker, south by Flat Shoals road, said lot being in the shape of a triangle, land lot 12, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Sylvia Espie.

A lot fronting 50 feet on State street, running back 200 feet north half of lot No. 60 of Bass, survey of the Wallace & Seago property, as the property of Louis Fisher.

A lot on Carter street, in Cook's district, Fulton county, adjoining the property of Huff, part of land lot No. —, fourteenth district of Fulton County, Georgia, containing 100x120 feet, more or less, as the property of J. E. Foster.

That part of land lot 56 of the 14th district, known as the Brown property and being lot No. 2, as subdivided by C. J. Brown, situated on the north side of Borrows avenue, extending along said avenue 50 feet, and back from said avenue on parallel lines 160 feet. Land lot No. 56, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of F. M. Gordan.

A lot on Washington street and Georgia avenue, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McNaught Land Company, part of land lot No. 75, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x150 feet, more or less, as the property of J. J. Griffin.

A lot fronting 62 feet on east side of Oliver street, and running back east 75 feet to Faith's line, bounded on the south by Holland's land, Land lot No. 13, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Benjamin Harden.

All the following two lots of land situated in Fulton county, Georgia, towit: Twelve and three-quarter acres, (12¾) more or less, of land lot No. 21 of the 14th district of said county, described as follows, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot and running along the north line of said land lot 921 feet to a forty-foot street; thence south, along the east side of said street, 906 feet, or to the north line of the cemetery lot in a common road; thence north, 54 degrees east, along said road, 1098½ feet to the east line of said land lot; thence north 300 feet to the beginning corner.

Also part of land lot 20 of said district, lying in the southeast corner of land lot 20, and commencing on the south line of the branch, running on the south line to the corner between Thurman and Badger, as the same existed in 1876; thence on the east line, running north to the branch; thence down the meanderings of the branch to the south line and containing three (3) acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. H. Harvill, estate.

Lot No. 54 of the Frazier property, as subdivided by C. J. Brown on southeast corner of Martin and Lansing avenue, fronting 100 feet on Martin and running back south along Lansing avenue 160 feet. Land lot 56, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of Rebecca Henderson.

A lot commencing at a point 116½ feet north of the northwest corner of Vine and Magazine streets, running along Vine street north 50 feet; thence back at right angles, 140 feet to a 30-foot street, as the property of Henry Howard.

A lot commencing 80 feet east from the southeast corner of South avenue and Garden street, thence east along the south side of South avenue 40 feet, thence south 103 feet, thence west 40 feet, thence north 103 feet to beginning point. Land lot 54, 14th district Fulton county Georgia; as the property of F. S. Irby.

Miss M. A. Jacobs levied this fi. fa upon the north half of the 18 63-100 acres of land on Peachtree road, as described in deed by W. F. Moore, dated March 17, 1893, said north half containing 9 63-100 acres, more or less, and fronting on Peachtree road 319 feet, beginning at the corner of the Academy lot, running northerly along the east side of Peachtree road 319 feet, and thence eastwardly to G. W. Collier's land in such manner as to make an equal division of the said 18 63-100 acres, leaving the same number of acres north and south of said eastwardly line, as described in plat of W. W. Griffin, the same being part of land lot 110, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia.

Lot fronting 85 feet on north side of Sells avenue, and extending back north 264 feet, beginning 85 feet west of Atwood street, being part of land lot No. 140 of the 14th district of said county, and being lot No. 13 of block E of the subdivision of the West End Heights Land Company; now the property of W. W. Lambdin.

A lot beginning at a point on Hunter street 279 feet and 2 inches east of T. L. Thrower's corner and east side of Rosser street; thence southerly along the east side of Rosser street 892 feet, more or less, to J. W. Morrow's land; thence eastwardly along Morrow's line 280 feet, more or less, to Thaden's line; thence north in a straight line to Hunter street; thence westwardly along the south side of Hunter street to the beginning point, except one-half acre out of the northeast corner of said land here levied on, which half acre has a frontage of 52½ feet on Hunter street and extending back uniform width far enough to make or include one-half acre. Levied upon as the property of the defendant, James Lampkin, to satisfy a fi. fa. for state and county taxes for 1893.

All that tract of land lying north of South river and south of Williams's creek, described as follows: A portion of the northeast corner of original land lot No. 29, 14th district, bounded north by the north line of said land, south by a line beginning 11.02 chains west of the lot, east by a line parallel to and 11.02 chains west of the original east line of said lot, west by land of James E. Lynch and his wife, containing 25 acres, more or less. James Lynch, agent.

On the following property, to-wit: Southeast corner of land lot No. 244, containing 47 acres, more or less, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of land lot, and thence running west to a gully, at the corner of land owned by Howell and Widows, thence following said gully south to the line of land owned by John Lee, thence east to starting point. Levied on as the property of J. P. McDonald, to satisfy a fi. fa. for state and county tax for 1893.

A lot commencing on the Flat Shoals road at the northeast corner of the Dodd property and running thence north along the west side of Flat Shoals road 50 feet, thence west 210 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence east 210 feet along north side of the Dodd property to starting point. Land lot No. 12, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; as the property of W. E. Mackey.

Block 39, land lot 159, in the town of Manchester, vacant property as per map of Manchester made by Davis Edwards and Kong, in July, 1892. Levied on as the property of Manchester Investment Company.

A lot on Garnett street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of church, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x93 feet, more or less. As the property of R. G. Mathews.

A lot on northwest corner Abbott and Sells street, in the seventh ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Nelms and Smith, part of land lot No. 117, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 332x375 feet, more or less. As the property of August Meyer.

A lot commencing at a point on the east side of McAfee street, 88 feet south of the east corner of Pine and McAfee streets and running thence east 107 feet, more or less, parallel with Pine street, thence south parallel with McAfee street 40 feet, thence west parallel with Pine street, 107 feet, thence north along east side of McAfee street 40 feet to the beginning; land lot No. 79, 14th district Fulton county, Georgia. Mrs. M. L. Miller.

A lot in city of Atlanta, ward four, being a third of lot bought by William Carter from F. A. Kimball and marked No. 3 on said plat, fronting on Cain street 60 1-3 feet, running north on parallel lines with Butler street, 103¼ feet; land lot 51, 14th district Fulton county, Georgia. As the property of Snadrack Mitchell.

A lot beginning on the corner of Rosa J. Nabel, Newnan avenue and Maiden lane, on the north side of said Newnan avenue and in the western suburb of the town of East Point, running thence west along Newnan avenue, 100 feet, thence north 190 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence east 100 feet to Maiden lane, thence along Maiden lane 190 feet to beginning point. Land lot 164, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, J. E. Nabel, agent.

A lot fronting on Greensferry road 500 feet, and running back same width as front 852 feet to a fifteen-foot alley, bounded on the east by tracts A and I, on plat of W. I. Fain, administrator, of R. C. Fain, deceased; on the west by a 15-foot street and being the tract marked B, on said plat, said tract containing 10¼ acres and known as the R. C. Fain home place. Land lot No. 173, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Anna Pause.

A lot on Pryor street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thornton, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x115 feet, more or less, as the property of W. B. Patterson, agent.

A lot on Magnolia street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stricklick, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 190x100 feet, more or less, as the property of H. C. Peeples.

A lot commencing at the northwest corner of Clark and Florence streets, and running thence west along Florence street 90 feet and extending back same width 140 feet, to an alley, being lots 27 and 28 of the May property. Land lot No. 149, 17th district. Levied on as the property of G. B. Powell.

A lot adjoining the property of Isom and Coursey, land lot No. 178, 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 202½ acres, more or less, as the property of R. A. Randall.

Lot No. 7, block P. of the subdivision of the Swift and Lamar property, commencing on the east side of Garibaldi street, 150 feet north of the corner of Ray and Garibaldi streets, running thence north along Garibaldi street 50 feet, thence east 100 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence west 100 ft, to bginning point. Land lot 87, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Rhoda Randall.

A lot north side of Emmett street, from where Clark lives to Peachtree street, fronting said street 80 feet, running back 20 feet. Land lot No. 149, 17th district. Levied on as the property of Hester Rawls.

A lot commencing at a point on Lambert street, 153 feet south of Emma street, thence south along west side of Lambert street 51 feet, running back west same width 100 feet, more or less, to an alley, being subdivision of city lot No. 37 of Loyd's survey. Land lot No. 82, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Francis Reynolds.

A lot fronting 70 feet on the south of Gordon street and extending back same width 200 feet, more or less, to a 10-foot alley, bounded east by Ashby street, west by lot No. 2 of Langston, Crane & Hammock's survey of West End property. Land lot No. 118, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Robert L. Rodgers.

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Bellwood, and known on the plat or may said town as parts of town lots 19 and 20, the parts of town lots hereby conveyed having a front on the south side of Abbott street 120 feet, and running back south same width as front 75 feet, having a front on Wilson street of 75 feet, bounded north by Abbott street, south by Henry Thomas lot (which was originally taken off of those lots), on the west by town lot No. 21, being part of original land lot No. 111, in the 14th district of now said Fulton county, Georgia, and being part of the property conveyed by deed from S. B. Hoyt and W. H. Venable to George A. Cooper, recorded in book YZ, page 636, and from said Cooper to said Adam Beck by deed dated 11th of February, 1888, and recorded in book G3, page 265. Levied on as the property of Robert L. Rodgers, administrator of Adam Beck, to satisfy a fi. fa., for state and county tax 1893 and 1892.

A lot on Gordon and Ashby streets, in the seventh ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Dallas, part of land lot No. 108, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x205 feet, more or less, as the property of R. L. Rodgers, administrator for Mrs. S. B. Rogers.

A lot on Simpson street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mason and Echols, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x150 feet, more or less, as the property of D. M. Ryle.

A lot on Washington and Benning, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 74, 1t4h district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x175 feet, more or less, as the property of H. W. Scott.

A lot on corner of Windsor and Fletcher streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wooley, part of land lot No. —, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. N. J. Shank.

Commencing at a point on the east side of Berean avenue, 350 feet north of the northeast corner of Berean avenue and Gartrell street, running thence east 140 feet, thence north 50 feet, thence west 140 feet to Berean avenue, thence south along the east side of Berean avenue 50 feet to the beginning point. Land lot No. 20, 14th district. Levied on as the property of G. W. Smith.

A lot on Caldwell street, in the seventh ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Morris, part of land lot No. 107, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x200 feet, more or less, as the property of J. F. Snelling, agent.

Interest in the following described property: Commencing on the east side of Peachtree road at North Peachtree academy, running southwardly along Peachtree road 638 feet to land of G. W. Collier, thence eastwardly along Collier land 410 feet, thence northeastwardly along said Collier's land 1,500 feet to original lot line dividing this tract from Collier's land, thence north along said land line 353 feet to land of G. W. Moore, thence southeastwardly along G. W. Moore's land 1,290 feet to a point 310 feet east of Peachtree road, thence 210 feet to the lot conveyed by W. I. Moore to trustee of said North Peachtree academy, thence north 50 feet, thence west 100 feet to beginning point on Peachtree road, being all of the 18 63-100 of W. F. Moore, except 50x100 feet in northwest corner of said land conveyed to trustee of North Peachtree academy. Land lot No. 110, 17th district. Levied on as the property of Mrs. G. V. Stiles.

A lot on Jackson street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Atkinson and Peters, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 164x340 feet, more or less, as the property of John Stephens, agent.

A lot 46 6-10 acres in southwest corner of land lot 39, 14th district, adjoining the property of A. J. Harper, Mrs. L. A. Reed, J. D. Burrows and J. F. Foster. Levied on as the property of Benjamin Thurman.

Known as lot No. 9 of the Seago and Wallace survey, commencing at a stake corner on the west side of South street 57 feet north from Rolling street, thence south 93 feet to lot No. 7, thence southeast about 50 feet to lot No. 8, thence west 63 feet to beginning point on South street; land lot No. 81, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Reubin Tumlin.

In the town of Manchester, being part of land lot 160, in the 14th district, being lots Nos. 1 and 3 in block No. 10 of map of Manchester, made September 19, 1891, by C. S. Roberts, C. E., and now on file of Manchester Investment Company in their office, said land herein conveyed containing one town acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. L. Walker.

A lot on south side of Garden street through to York street, formerly Irwin, in the 7th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 107, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 122x380 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. Ellen Venable.

Situated on the northeast corner of old Wheat and Hogue streets, running east along north side of old Wheat street 140 feet and extending back along east side of Hogue street. Land lot 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. B. Walker.

Commencing on the northwest corner of Daniel and Gartrell streets and extending northwardly along Daniel street 60 feet; thence west along lot No. 13, 132 feet; thence southwardly 60 feet; thence east along Gartrell street 132 feet to the beginning point, the same being lot No. 15 of the subdivision of the Fitzgerald property. Land lot No. 45, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Sandy Wardlaw.

Lot No. 3 of subdivision of block between Marietta street and Western and Atlantic, Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, as sold by Hendrix & Osburn, 31st of March, 1884, commencing on western side of Marietta street 40 feet north from Bass avenue and running along the western side of Marietta street 52 feet, and extending back westward 100 feet to a ten-foot alley, being 56 feet in the rear. Land lot 81, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of James A. Ware.

A lot on Washington street in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Satzky and Adair, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x200 feet, more or less. As the property of W. R. Ware.

Lot No. 15 of the Flournoy survey, containing one-half acre, more or less, and bounded on the north by property of E. N. Broyles, east by property of Carrie Steele, south by Flournoy street, on the west by vacant property, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Ware, Owens, Mason et al.

Commencing on the southeast corner of Queen and Gordon streets, running south along the east side of Queen street 200 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence east along the north side of said alley 170 feet; thence north 200 feet, more or less, to the south side of Gordon street; thence west along the south side of Gordon street 170 feet, more or less, to the beginning point. Land lot No. 118, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. C. Warner, agent.

Starting at a point on the east side of Curran street and on the north side of Anna street, 958 feet from the north side of Marietta street, running along east side of Curran street, northwest, 231 feet to the corner of McDonald and Curran streets; thence northwest 518¼ feet along McMillan lne; thence southwesterly along McMillan's line 213 feet to north side of Anna street to starting point, containing two acres, more or less. Land lot No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of J. H. Warren estate.

Commencing at a point on the west side of an alley in the rear of Jack Waters and Anna Cooper's lots at the southeast corner of Anna Cooper's lot; thence south on said 25 feet; thence west 34 feet to Jack Waters' lot; thence north on Waters line 25 feet to Anna Cooper's lot; thence east along Anna Cooper's lot 34 feet to the beginning point. Land lot No. 56, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Jack Waters.

A lot on Marietta street in Cook's district, adjoining the property of Maddox, part of land lot, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. S. A. Waters.

Lot No. 14, in block D of the subdivision of the Cole property, commencing at a point on Grape street, 127 feet from the corner of Pear street and running thence northeasterly 111 feet, thence southwesterly 50 feet, thence northwesterly 117 feet to the beginning point on Grape street. Levied on as the property of Rena Watts.

A lot on Bull Durham, Font and North avenue, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6 acres, more or less, as the property of E. Weaver.

Lot No. 15, of the Campbell Wallace subdivision, beginning on the north side of Thayer avenue and Murray street, running north 150 feet, westerly 50 feet, thence southerly 150 feet, thence easterly along Thayer avenue 50 feet to beginning point. Land lot No. 50, 14th district. Levied on the property of Samuel Webb.

Beginning at a point on the north side of Westwood avenue, 195 feet west from the corner of Westwood avenue and Sandtown road, thence northwesterly 379 feet along the east side of lot 10, section A, to the corner of lots 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12, thence easterly along the rear lines of lots 3 and 4 410 feet to the corner of lots 2, 3, 12 and 13, thence southerly along west line of lot 13 223 feet to the north side of the Sandtown road, thence along the northwest side of the Sandtown road 251½ feet to the corner of Sandtown road and Westwood avenue, thence along the north side of Westwood avenue 195 feet to the beginning point. Land lots 139 and 140, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Westwood Park Company.

Lot 56 of the Frazier property, commencing on the south side of Martin street 60 feet west from the southwest corner of Martin avenue and Lansing avenue and running in a westerly direction along the south side of Martin avenue 50 feet, more or less, to lot 57, thence in a southerly direction along the line of lots 56 and 57 160 feet, thence easterly parallel with Martin avenue 50 feet to lot 55, thence northerly parallel with Lansing avenue 160 feet to starting point. Land lot 56, 14th district. Levied on as the property of B. R. Wheat.

Interest in the following described property, being a strip of land 30 feet wide and east of B. F. Walker's residence lot and extending north from Calhoun street, known as Plaster Bridge road, to the south line of the 20-acre tract now owned by the parties of the second part. Land lot No. 55, 14th district. Levied on as the property of C. S. White.

A lot on Proctor street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x100 feet, more or less. As the property of Paul Wilkerson.

All of the lots known as lots 62 and 64 of the Ben Howard survey, each lot fronting 78 feet on the east side of West avenue and extending back east 191¼ feet, bounded north by lot 66 of said survey, south by lot 60 of said survey in land lot 74, 14th district. Levied on as the property of Fannie Gordan Howard, H. F. Williams, trustee.

Commencing at a point on the west side of Martin street, 133 feet north of Clarke street, running thence north along Martin street 33 feet; thence west 190 feet, more or less; thence south 29 feet; thence east 190 feet, more or less, to beginning point. Land lot 53, 14th district. Levied on as the property of W. B. Walcott.

Commencing at a white oak tree, known and designated as a corner tree in a deed made by H. H. Embry to C. Howell, and running south 418 degrees to a corner, thence east to original line between lots 153 and 146, thence north along original line to the original corner; thence west along original line between lots 153 and 154 to where a corner will be made, beginning at a line north from said white oak tree, thence south to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less, land lot No. 153, 17th district. Levied on as the property of A. P. Woodward.

A lot on Georgia railroad and Lee street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stevenson and Wylie, part of land lot No. 20, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x130 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. V. J. Wright.

eBeginning at the south side of McDonough road at the northwest corner of Joseph Smith's land, thence south along Smith's land 100 feet, more or less, to lot No. 5, thence west along lot No. 5, 70 feet, more or less, to McDonough road, thence southeasterly along McDonough road 114 feet, more or less, to beginning point in land lot 56, 14th district, being lots 14 and 15 of the Hony Fletcher property. Levied on as the property of S. P. Yancy.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector and Ex-Officio Sheriff, Fulton County Georgia. sep 4-4t-tues

Sheriff Sales for October, 1894.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lot 22 in block 20 of the Linch survey in land lot No. 46 in 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the northeast corner of said lot No. 22, on the south side of now Wheat street, at a point 156 feet east of Jackson street and running west along said Wheat street 22 feet to a seven-foot alley and running south same width as front 95 feet to a sixteen-foot alley. Levied on as the property of Elim Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Phoenix Planing Mill vs. said Elim Johnson. Property described in fi. fa.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: Twenty shares of the capital stock of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of the par value of $100 each, and have this day notified W. C. Hale, secretary and general manager. Levied on as the property of M. O. Sutton to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Decatur superior court in favor of Clint Williams vs. said M. O. Sutton. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also at the same time and place all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Mangum and Foundry streets, and running thence east along the north side of Foundry street, 50 feet, more or less, to Myers's not, thence north along Myers's lot, parallel with Mangum street, 88 feet, thence west, parallel with Foundry street, 50 feet, more or less, to Mangum stret, thence south along Mangum street 88 feet to point of beginning. Levied on as the property of N. P. Tutwiler to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Mechanics' Loan and Building Association vs. said N. P. Tutwiler, principal, and N. A. Chastain, security. Deed to same filed and recorded in clerk's office as required by law. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, a part of the northeast corner of land lot 141, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, beginning at a point on Hunter street, 279 feet and 2 inches east of L. T. Thrower's corner and east side of Rosser street, thence southerly along the east side of said street, 892 feet, more or less, to J. W. Morrow's land; thence eastwardly along Morrow's line 280 feet, more or less, to —— line; thence eastwardly in a straight line to Hunter street; thence westwardly along the south side of Hunter street to the beginning point, except one-half acre out of the northeast corner of said land here conveyed, which said half acre has a frontage of 52½ feet on Hunter street, and extends back uniform width far enongh to make one-half acre. Levied upon as the property of James Lampkin to satisfy the following executions: One from the city court of Atlanta in favor of W. G. Rosser vs. the said James Lampkin; also two fi. fas., issued from the J. P. court of the 530th district, G. M., in favor of E. B. Rosser, transferee, vs. the said James Lampkin; also to satisfy a distress warrant issued from the J. P. court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of W. G. Rosser vs. the said James Lampkin. Deed to the same this day filed and recorded in clerk's office, Fulton county, under section 1969 of code of Georgia.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: Commencing on Ivy street at the corner of Mrs. V. A. Douglas's lot, running northerly along Ivy street 49 feet, more or less, to Walker's line, thence west along said lot 200 feet, more or less, to lot No. 6, thence southerly along lot No. 6, 49 feet, more or less, to Douglas's line, thence east 200 feet, more or less, to point of beginning, the same being part of land lot No. 49, in block No. 2, according to the original plan of the city of Atlanta, and known as old No. 86 Ivy street, being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. J. Handy, deceased, to satisfy a tax fi. fa., issued by A. P. Stewart, tax collector, Fulton county, and by him transferred to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, for state and county tax due by said Mrs. S. J. Handy for the year 1893. Property pointed out by said transferees.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One lot of land in the city of Atlanta, situated on the east side of Graves street, commencing at Lowe's corner and running east 110 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence north 33¼ feet, more or less, to McAfee's line, thence west along McAfee's line 110 feet to Graves street, thence south along Graves street 33¼ feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being in land lot 83 of the 14th district of now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of James B. Stansberry, to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1026 district G. M., in favor of Germania Loan and Banking Company vs. James B. Stansberry. Levy made by B. C. Summers, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: The southeast corner of land lot 244, containing 47 acres, more or less, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of land lot and thence running west to a gully at the corner of land owned by Howell and Widows, thence following said gully south to line of land owned by John Lee, thence east to the starting point. Levied on as the property of John P. McDonald to satisfy three fi. fas. issued from J. P. court, 1289th district, G. M.—two in favor of Herron & Little and one in favor of Hellings and Davis vs. said John P. McDonald. Levy made by C. M. Donehoo, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and part of lot No. 83, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the south side of Foundry street 208 feet west of Lowe street, thence west on the south side of Foundry street 86 feet, thence south 240 feet to Rigdon street, thence east along the north side of Rigdon street 240 feet to beginning point, being lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 and parts of 15 and 16, as per plat of Hendrix & McBurney, April 30, 1883. Also, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and part of land lot No. 83, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, situated on the southeast corner of Magnolia and Lowe streets, fronting 100 feet on Lowe and 190 feet on Magnolia streets, bounded north by Magnolia street, east by 20-foot alley and west by Lowe street, with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereto appertaining or in anywise belonging. Levied on as the property of Elbert F. Sevier to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Atlanta Home Insurance Company vs. said E. F. Sevier. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described personalty, to-wit: A lot of seasoned lumber, consisting of cedar, white pine, oak, poplar, ash, maple, pine, mahogany, black walnut and cherry, aggregating 92,500 feet; one Oliver chilled plow, three jack screws, one lot of car castings, one lot of car axles, one lot of car wheels, one lot of street car wheels, two cans of oil, one iron safe, one ash desk, one table, one surveyor's level, six chairs, one cabinet for drawings and plans, two washstands, one wash bowl and pitcher, one letter press, two waste paper baskets, one cut-off saw, three sections fire hose with nozzle, one foot-power mitre machine, one five-screw wood press, one oak desk, one lot of carver's benches, one lot of carpenter's benches and saw horse, one lot of patterns for street cars, one lot of patterns for railroad car castings, one barrel of glue, one lot of wood clamps, one lot of iron clamps on horses, five rolls sand paper, one lot of street car castings and material, one street car finished in cherry, one street car finished in ash, one small car unfinished, one pile miscellaneous car castings, one barrel car journal oil, one-half car railroad iron about 30 pounds to the yard, one ton street car iron, one-half carload merchant bar iron, one barrel brake chains, one lot of bolts in rack, two ropes and pulley block, one lot of bolts, nuts and washers, six barrels Butler dion bar attachments, one differential pulley block, one pair Fairbank's scales, one-half barrel vacuum cylinder oil, one-half barrel car axle grease, one-half barrel car axle oil, one cut-off saw, six window sash and one heavy anvil and one lot street car material. All of said personalty is located upon the lot of land and in the buildings. Also, the following property, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot number nineteen (19), of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the line dividing land lots nineteen and fourteen (19 and 14) at the center of the track of the Fulton County Electric railroad, two hundred and twenty-nine and 35-100 (229 35-100) feet south of the intersection of land lots 14, 15, 18 and 19, running thence south along said land lot line to the west side of the Turnpike road, six hundred and eighteen (618) feet, more or less, thence along the west side of the Turnpike road in a southerly direction about nine hundred and ninety-eight (998) feet to the point where Sparks's slaughter pen line joins the Turnpike road in block 7; thence north eighty degrees west five hundred and twenty-four (524) feet along fence line between Sparks and Martin to a rock corner; thence north eighty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty-six (146) feet to the line between blocks 6 and 7; thence north along the line dividing blocks 6 and 7, 5 and 8 three hundred and ten (310) feet to the right of way of the R. & D. R. R.; thence along the east side of R. & D. R. R. on block eight, seven hundred and thirteen (713) feet, more or less, to the east and west line between blocks 8 and 9, and thence east along said line one hundred and twety-five feet, more or less, to the intersection of blocks 8, 9, 10 and 11; thence north along the dividing line between blocks 9 and 10 twenty-four and one-tenth feet to the center of the Fulton County Electric railroad track; thence following the center of said track northeasterly seven hundred and eighty-one and fifteenth one-hundredths (781 15-100ths) feet, more or less, to beginning point, containing twenty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths (23 93-100ths) acres. Twenty five feet on each side of Fulton County Electric railroad reserved for street purposes, said railroad company to have free use of their right of way together with all structures, buildings and improvements thereon or pertaining thereto. Attached to said above described land, and as a part thereof, is the following described machinery: One car sill planer, two end tenoner machines, one gainer, one hollow chisel mortiser, one three-spindle boring machine, one end tenoning gaining attachment, one rip saw, one flooring machine, one three-sided moulder, two poney planers, one large wood lathe, one large saw and resawing attachment, one emery knife grinder, one C. & G. Cooper Corliss engine—cylinder of engine 18x12—two boilers with heaters and pumps; also shafting, pulleys, hangers and belts; one small band saw, one surfacer, one combination saw with adjustable iron table, one jig saw, one router, one mortising machine and drilling attachment, one double spindle shaper, one three-drum sanding machine, one blind style mortising machine, one band saw filing machine, one steam glue pot, center shafts, belts, pulleys, tools and attachments for above machines; one wood steamer, three drawing boards, one car wheel borer, one hydraulic wheel press, one double-ended axle lathe, one engine lathe, one F. C. Reed tool lathe, one small Pease planer, one hand-feed printers' drill, one steam power feed printers' drill, one punch and shears, one bolt header, one arch bolt drill, one trip helve hammer, one exhaust fan, and two furnaces for heating bolts, one six-spindle nut tapping machine, one double-headed bolt cutter, one single-headed bolt cutter, one hand drill, a lot of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belts, tools and attachments for above machines; one city engine and boiler, 18-horse power; two emery wheels and stands, two blacksmith's vices, one grindstone and one small anvil and hand blower and one Hall duplex pump; also a two-story, frame building about ninety-two by two hundred feet; an erecting shed frame about 50x130 feet, a machine building 60x190 feet, a brick engine and boiler building and a 2-room office building. All of the foregoing real and personal property levied on as the property of Atlanta Car Company to satisfy three fi. fas. issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., two in favor of Thomas G. Healey and one in favor of W. T. Healey vs. said Atlanta Car Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, and commencing at a point on the north side of Little street 50 feet west from the corner of Martin and Little streets, thence running west along the north side of said Little street 50 feet, thence north 100 feet, thence east 50 feet, thence south 100 feet to point of beginning; the same being the lot or parcel of land being the divided interest made by William Westmoreland to Joseph E. Bettis in the subdivision of the tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 54 in the 14th district of said county and known in the plat of the said city of Atlanta as a part of Mrs. Little's reserve at the corner of Martin and Little streets, running 100 feet north and 100 feet west from said streets, respectively. Levied on to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court 1234 district in favor of Home bank vs. J. T. Smith and Thomas J. Morrison and levied on as the property of said J. T. Smith and Thomas J. Morrison. Levy made by W. H. White, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Twenty-five (25) shares of the capital stock of the Piedmont Marble Company, of Pickens county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of James P. Harrison to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of J. H. Kuhns vs. said James P. Harrison. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. Levy made by M. A. Lochridge, L. C.

September 3, 1894.

J. J. BARNES,
sep 4—4t tues Sheriff Fulton County.

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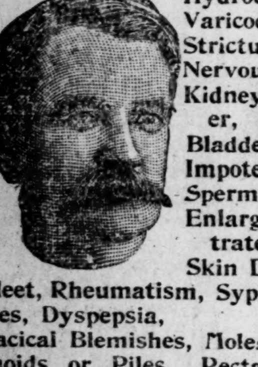

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FATHER AND SON

Charged with Holding Back a Lot of Pension Money

BELONGING TO AN OLD NEGRO WOMAN

The Defendants Are A. W. and Hurley Ballew, Rome, Ga.—The Fall Term Begins Next Monday.

Father and son, charged with an effort to defraud their client, an inexperienced, uneducated negro woman, of a large sum of pension money, collected from the United States government, will be tried in the federal court, before Judge Newman, next Monday morning.

The defendants are A. W. and Hurley Ballew, of Rome, Ga. They are both well known throughout north Georgia, and the prominence of their business and legal connection lends additional interest to the prosecution.

It is one of the most peculiar cases ever filed in the district.

Though frequent violations of the law have occurred, it has never happened that two members of the same household have been indicted.

The sum involved is $1,887.34. It is charged in the indictment that Lucy Burrell, the prosecutrix, had been defrauded of this amount, and in spite of repeated demands, had not been able to get the least satisfaction out of the attorneys. This sum of money is still in their possession, it is charged, by reason of the alleged fraud under which they obtained it and have steadily refused to give it up.

This is not the only indictment.

A second true bill charges the defendants with interfering with the United States mail and with taking from the postoffice a letter addressed to Lucy Burrell and containing the check payable to her order in the full amount of her pension.

More in Detail.

The following story is given in the true bill as returned by the grand jury:

Lucy Burrell, whose husband was a private in Company K, Forty-fourth regiment, United States colored troops, put in her application for the recovery of her pension money and employed one of the Ballews to represent her.

On the 23d of July, 1892, certificate No. 338,769 was issued in her name at the rate of $8 per month from the 10th of November, 1864, and $2 per month additional from the 25th of July, 1866, for each of her two minor children, and $12 per month from March 6, 1866, making a total of $3,774.34. A check for this amount was issued on September 2, 1892, payable to Lucy Burrell.

This check never reached her, it is claimed, being taken from the postoffice, it is charged, by the attorneys. Shortly afterwards she was taken to the Merchants' National bank, of Rome, Ga., and the money was counted out in her presence and placed in a hat. She was persuaded to leave the money in the bank, and received therefor a deposit slip. Mr. A. W. Ballew then went to his office and drew up a check to which his client affixed her mark, being unable to sign her name. She claims that she signed the check on the idea that it called for $25, a small sum to be paid to her son, Charley Burrell, to cover the expense of a trip to Chattanooga. Instead of this, as she afterwards learned, the check called for the sum of $1,887.34. This amount her attorneys charge, was still in the possession of the attorneys in violation of the laws of the United States.

The trial of the two Ballews will make an interesting prosecution. They will make a strong defense.

Moonshiners to Be Tried.

In addition to the cases against the two Ballews, a number of moonshiners will be given a hearing before Judge Newman on next Monday, provided the first trial does not occupy the entire day.

Among the moonshiners who will be given a hearing on Monday are George Parker and W. O. Kenny, from Hall county; R. W. Redman, from White county, and Jeff Brown, from Elbert county.

The district attorney, Colonel Joe James, is closing up his democratic campaign work in order to buckle down to business in the federal court. He was out speechmaking yesterday, but will reach the city this morning and begin the preparation of his cases for trial next Monday.

From the present outlook the fall term of the court will be full of business. The new grand jury meets on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Would you in cookery avoid disappointment and avert failure? Use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

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C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

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Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 55 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. june 3—1m.

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SEALED BIDS will be received by the undersigned for the material and building of a granite wall. The plans and specifications for same will be found at the street commissioner's office. Bids must be sent in by Friday, the 28th instant, at 10 a. m. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. G. BLOODWORTH,
ARNOLD BROYLES,
For Park Commission.
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Delicate stomachs cannot stand sickening oils and other fatty mixtures. Paskola has replaced them. It is easily taken and pleasant to the taste. Ask your druggist for a bottle and try it.

The practical results derived from the use of Paskola are well demonstrated by the following statements from a few of the many who have used it with entire satisfaction during the past thirty days:

Mr. A. Alexander, of Taylor, Tex., says: "I am now using the second bottle of Paskola and find myself greatly improved. My appetite is better than it has been for years, and since I have been using Paskola I have gained five (5) pounds."

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Dr. Alexander Hunt, of Mud River, Ky., has been testing the preparation in the case of his little granddaughter, two years old. The child was nothing but a skeleton when he commenced giving her Paskola, and in two weeks she gained nine (9) pounds, and, in his own language, "is now fat, red and rosy." In fact, she enjoys the best of health.

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The time is almost here when you will be compelled to wear heavier shoes. We have them, and at prices to suit the closest buyer. By heavy shoes we do not mean the clumsy kind, but shoes that are still flexible. The old notion of stiff, ungainly footwear is fast playing out.

We have some Ladies' Shoes in narrow widths, A. B. C., that we are anxious to close out; a great many in size 3, 3 1-2 and 4, and a few in 5 and 6. We are almost sure to fit you if you wear narrow shoes, all at much less than cost to us. A few more of Laird, Shober & Mitchell's shoes at $2.50, sold elsewhere for $4 to $5. The name stamped on every pair and warranted.

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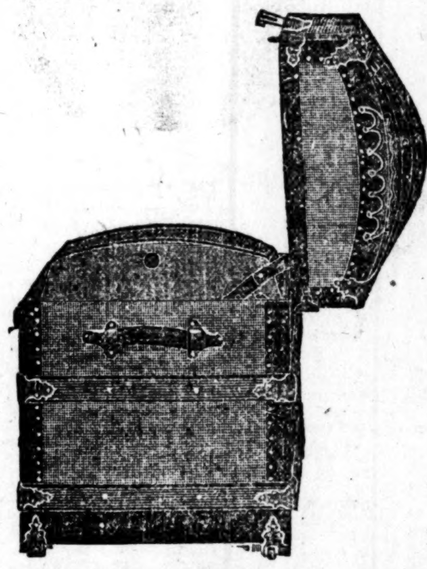

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Sepcial attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for nonresidents. may10 6m

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32½ Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. GOODRICH,
ARCHITECT.
ATLANTA, GA.
Address P. O. Box 374.

BOND ELECTION.

To the Qualified Voters of Fulton County.

By direction of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues in and for the county of Fulton, notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, 1894, an election will be held at all the voting or election precincts within the limits of said county, to determine the question whether coupon bonds to the amount of $150,000 shall be issued by Fulton county for the purpose of building a new jail, said bonds to fall due thirty years from their date, both principal and interest to be payable in standard gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal and interest thereof to be paid annually as follows, to-wit: For the first twenty years only the interest of said bonds shall be paid; thereafter there shall be paid the twenty-first year $15,000 of principal and $6,750 interest; twenty-second year, $15,000 of principal and $6,075 interest; twenty-third year, $15,000 of principal and $5,400 interest; twenty-fourth year, $15,000 of principal and $4,725 interest; twenty-fifth year, $15,000 of principal and $4,050 interest; twenty-sixth year, $15,000 of principal and $3,375 interest; twenty-seventh year, $15,000 of principal and $2,700 interest; twenty-eighth year, $15,000 of principal and $2,025 interest; twenty-ninth year, $15,000 of principal and $1,350 interest; thirtieth year, $15,000 of principal and $675 interest, when principal and interest will be fully paid off. All voters favoring the issuance of said bonds will have written or printed on their ballots the words "For Bonds;" all opposed, the words "Against Bonds."

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